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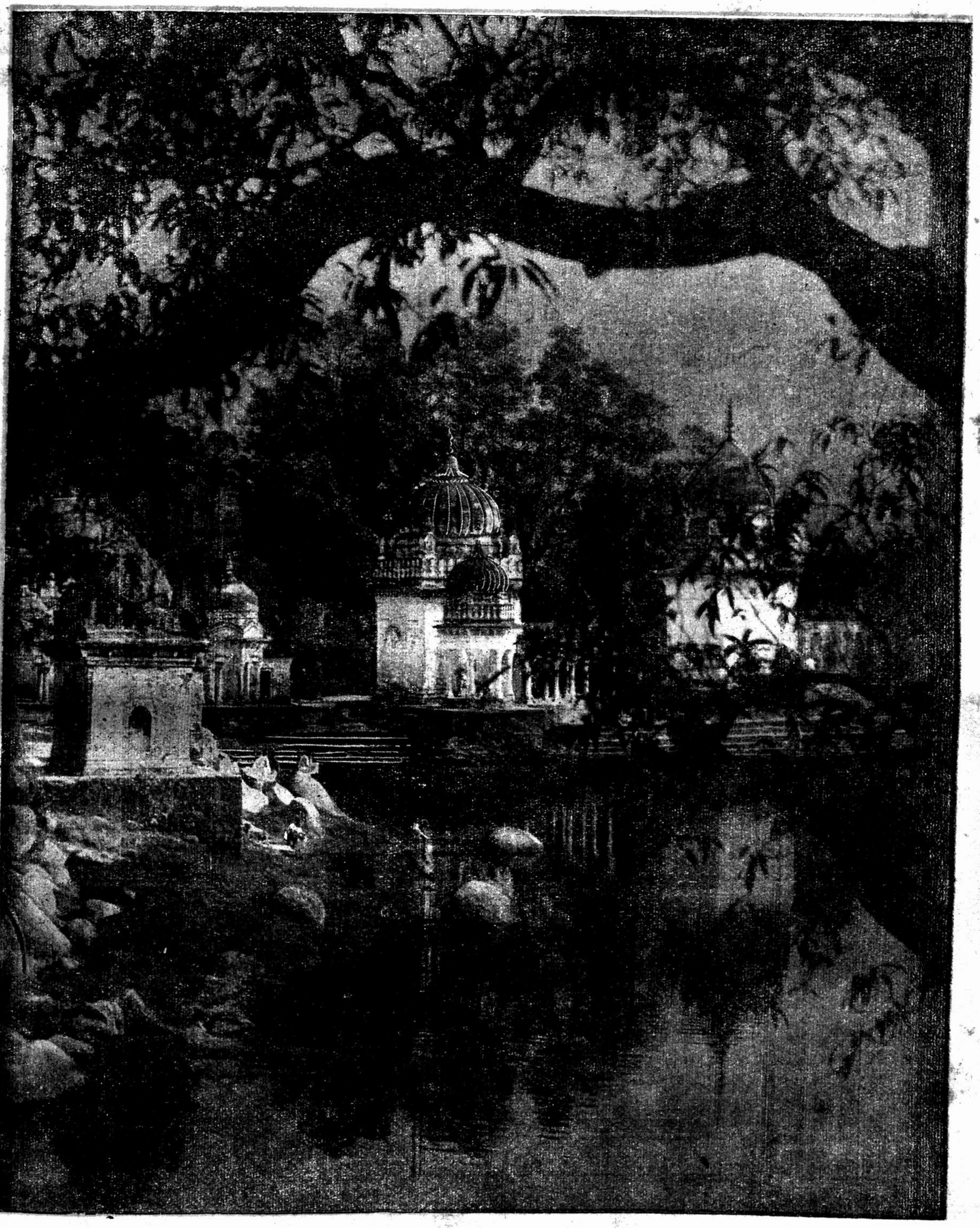
IN THE HEART OF THE WILDERNESS



—Counsic Bros.

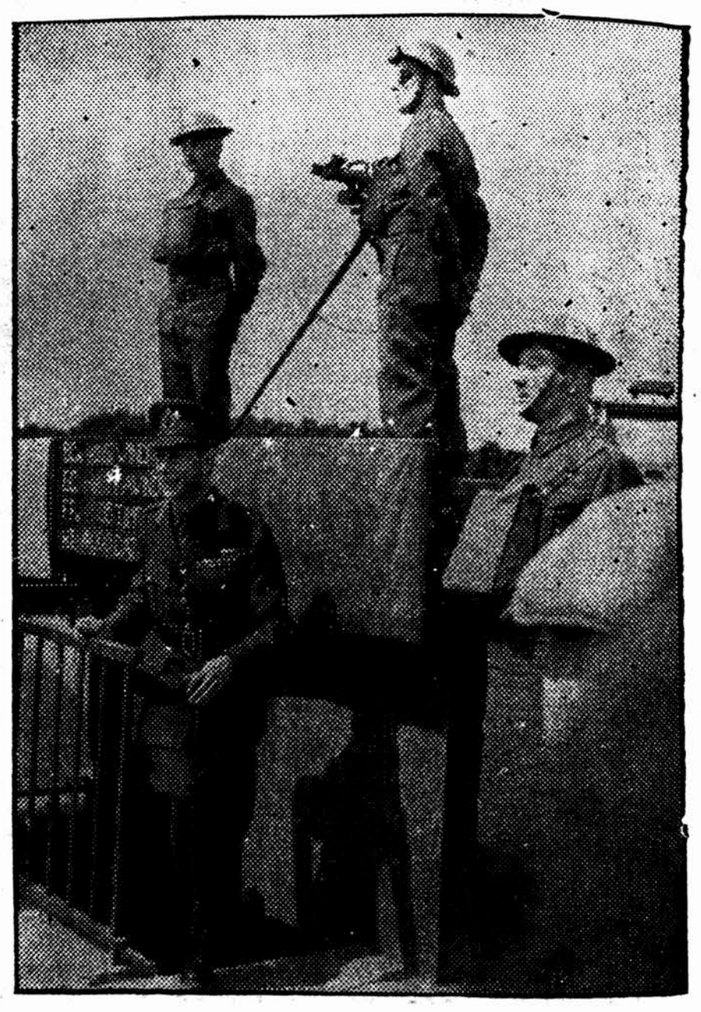
British Royal Marines in training marching through the camp in full anti-gas equipment.

A house partly demolished by a bomb at Ramsgate.

Women are being employed on London bus lines to replace men calle up for national service. Photo shows these women conductors in uniform and equipment walking to their buses at a London transport depot. White coats are part of the summer uniform.

LEFT:—King George gives a smile of welcome to Gen. Sikorski, C.-in-C. of the Polish Forces, when His Majesty visited an air station in Britain which is entirely staffed by Polish airmen serving with the R. A. F.

RIGHT:—The King leaving a dug-out during visit to anti-aircraft posts in Kent.



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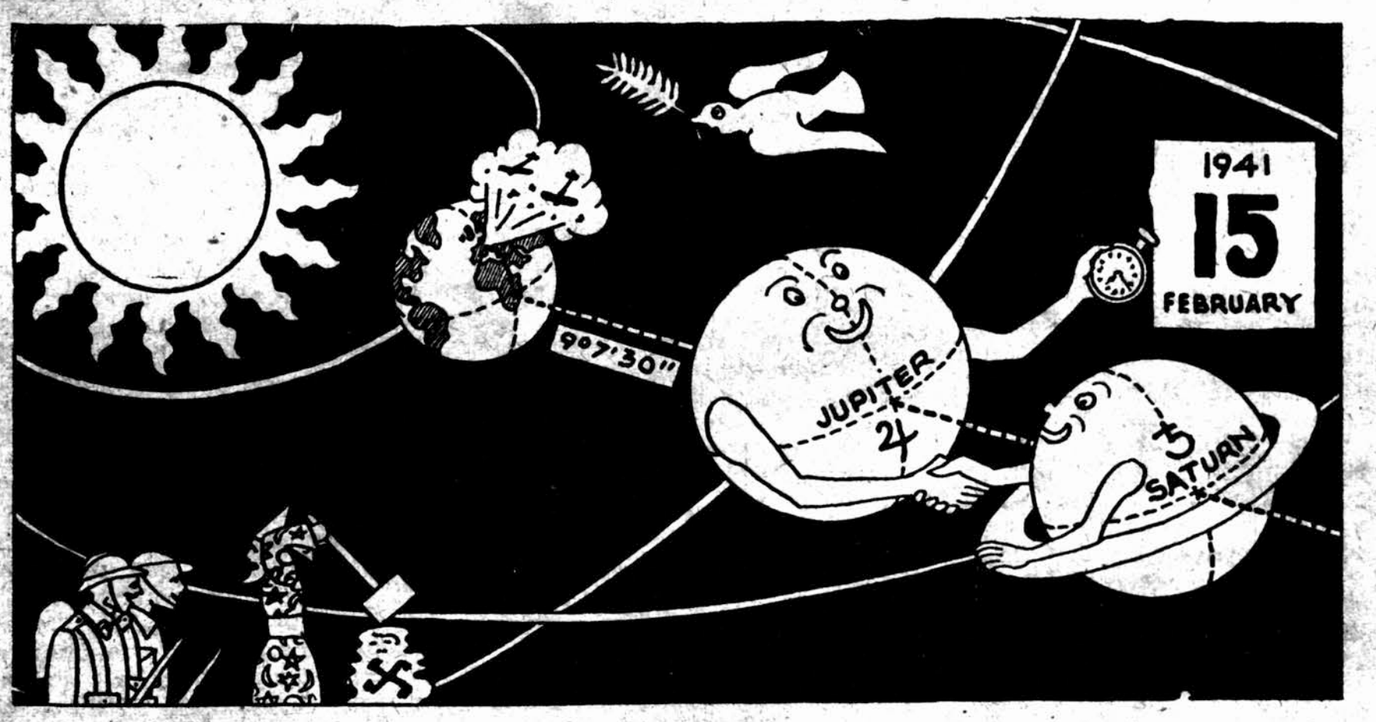
BOMBAY: OCTOBER 20, 1940.

The War Will End On February 15th, 1941

Hitler Is Secretly Guided By Astrologer Who Had Prophesied His Rise To Power

By Walter Tschuppik

ADOLF HITLER'S entourage at Berchtesgaden includes, among other odd specialists enjoying his favour, an astrologer whose advice the Fuehrer seeks before taking important political decision.



His name is Rudolf Ossietz, and he is a young man with dark hair brushed straight back.

His connection with Hitler dates back to the days of Hanussen, the "visionary" who did such useful propaganda work for the Nazi movement by prophecies of his which appeared in a widely read occultist paper. Hanussen, we know, met with a violent death in Berlin under mysterious circumstances, shortly after Hitler's accession to power. Count Helldorf, Chief of the Potsdam police, with a number of blackshirts, lured Hanussen from his flat in Berlin, where Hitler himself had been a guest, and killed him with his own hand. The life and death of Hanussen (his real name was Steinschneider) have been much written about. The truth is that he was murdered not only because he knew too many of the hidden secrets of the Nazi party, but, according to astrological sources, because, in addition to prophesying Hitler's rise to power, Hanussen had also foretold his fall and the end of the Third Reich.

Hitler's Interest In The Occult

The last conversation between Hitler and Hanussen had turned upon the official encouragement of occult science, once Hitler became Chancellor of the Reich. "You can take my word for it," Hitler had said, "I will see that chairs of psychical research are established at German universities to do honour to all those occult sciences which have hitherto been so shamefully neglected."

Hitler's leaning towards astrology and similar pseudo-sciences is determined mainly by one single consideration—their propaganda value. He knows only too well that the element of the mysterious is an important factor in gaining control over the public mind. For months before Hitler's appointment to the Chancellorship Goebbels had prepared the people for a "turning-point in German history" through hundreds of newspapers and magazines devoted to prophecy and kindred subjects.

AMO

Shortly afterwards Goebbels added to his Ministry of Propaganda a section known to the initiated as AMO, these three initial letters standing for astrology, metapsychology and occultism. The purpose of this department was to provide foreign occultist societies and periodicals with matter designed to further Hitler's ends.

The effects of this propaganda were unfortunately sadly underestimated, except by the Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin, which knew better. Considering that the periodicals in question are numbered in America alone by hundreds—extending from those seriously concerned with occult studies to others which merely exploit the folly and superstition of their readers—and also that many of these papers are, of course, only too glad to publish articles dealing with the supernatural, the effect of such publications may be easily imagined.

Never for a moment suspecting that these articles emanated from the Ministry of Propaganda in Berlin, most of the editors of these papers accepted them readily and in some cases paid handsomely for their publication.

Dawn Of Peace

Shortly before Hitler began his latest peace offensive, articles appeared in innumerable astrological journals all over the world foretelling the end of the war. In language carefully chosen to catch the simple reader, it was said that on February 15th, 1941 a great event would take place in the astral world, such an event as occurs only once in the century. The planets Jupiter and Saturn will that day meet, beneath the meridian of 9 degrees, 7 minutes, 30 seconds east of Greenwich. Accompanying the articles were drawings in illustration of this phenomenon. According to the laws of astrology, the articles went on to say, this convergence of Jupiter and Saturn—both in a straight line with the sun—means the end of all military operations, the conclusion of peace. The very moment of the peace was given—6-16 p.m.

Previous issues of these papers had already drawn the attention of the public to a certain great man whose name was not mentioned. All that was said was that he might and probably would unite Europe and bestow upon it a "new order".

The fact that Hitler possesses his private astrologer has been systematically circulated in and outside Germany—Hitler believes in the stars like Wallenstein and other great conquerors. To believers in astrology all over the world it is, of course, a compelling necessity to find in Hitler a fulfilment of what is written in the stars (and in the astrological press).

The Full Moon

In Germany—and elsewhere—the astrologically minded are whispering that Hitler starts most of his military enterprises a few days before the moon is full.

If this should reach the ears of Hitler and his astrologer, Rudolf Ossietz, and provided they are not deceiving one another, they may well smile. Both of them know that a full moon, in addition to the significance attributed to it by Ancient Egypt, serves also to lighten the night sky. And that is not favourable to air attack, machines being more easily sighted and shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

The oracle of the stars is a deity whose mistakes are readily forgiven, and that is why Hitler prefers to rely upon the orade, rather than play the prophet himself. If February 15th, 1941, should fail to bring peace, it will be the astrologers, and not Goebbels, who are wrong. It must, however, be added that many eminent horoscope readers all over the world prophesy for Hitler a tragic end, and that at no distant date.

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'UNJUST and UN-ENGLISH'

Shareholders Demand Public Inquiry Into Dismissals Of Sir William Firth

"DIRECTORS WITHOUT SHARES"

THERE were remarkable scenes at the annual meeting of Richard Thomas and Co., the £20,000,000 steel and tinplate combine in London, (on July 30). Cries of "Rot" and "It is all nonsense", coupled with a protest from Sir William Firth, the former chairman, interrupted the speech of Lord Dudley who presided, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Sir William was removed from his office in April by the control committee, of which Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, was chairman, as the outcome of what was then "irreconcilable difference within the board."

At one point in the proceedings shareholders formed themselves into an informal meeting, several making speeches from chairs amid a babel of voices. After passing unanimously two resolutions calling for an adjourned meeting and demanding a public inquiry, they trooped out of the hall. Lord Dudley declared that a resolution, put at the meeting proper, asking for an adjournment was not carried, but the figures were not given.

When Lord Dudley said that it would be inadvisable to enlarge publicly upon the nature of the differences within the board there were cries of "No", "I protest", and "We want to hear the facts." After Lord Dudley had resumed there were some cries of "Rot."

SIR WILLIAM FIRTH'S PROTEST

After emphasising the judgment and impartiality of the control committee, Lord Dudley said: "No other course than the one pursued was possible in the best interests of the company."

Leaping to his feet, Sir William Firth said. "I really protest here and now. You should give the facts. Sir William, greeted with prolonged applause, read a long statement from the platform, being several times interrupted by Lord Dudley, who remarked, "I must limit you to direct questions and not to the insulting of my colleagues on the board." After one altercation with the chairman, Sir William exchanged a smile and a handshake with him.

"I feel", said Sir William, "like a captain who has lost his ship and is here to report to the owners how it happened. About two years ago, in very dirty weather, some pirates pushed us on the rocks and boarded us, disguised as "national interests" men.

"In these anxious times it is prudent to build reserves and to limit dividends, but I think it is going altogether too far when a company earns, as this company has earned, £3,170,000 to withhold the whole of the earnings."

"UNJUST AND UN-ENGLISH"

While he had an open mind as to the wisdom of State ownership and control of the steel industry, he was most strongly opposed to confiscation. The method of obtaining possession by the appointment of a control committee was a technique new in this country "as unjust as it is un-English." The main control committee, said Sir William consisted of three persons—the Governor of the Bank of England, Lord Greenwood and Mr. Lever.

It had been estimated by the banks that the company would need approximately £7,000,000 to complete its capital expenditure programme and operate its plant, but time had proved their maximum needs to be less than £3,500,000, despite heavy A.R.P. expenditure. "I protested vigorously at the time that these estimates were incorrect, but submitted, believing that if time proved the correctness of my estimates, justice to our shareholders would be done."

Sir William estimated that within twelve months cash lying idle would represent unnecessary interest charges against the company approximating £200,000 a year. "When I left, profits were running at the rate of over £3,500,000 a year, despite the fact that our steel was being diverted to others and the majority of our sheet mills were idle through shortage of steel, while competitors were operating almost fully—a situation unfair to both our shareholders and workpeople."

Sir William said that on July 15 he addressed to the chairman a letter dealing only with the company's business, but had received no satisfactory acknowledgment. He hoped a shareholder would move that a copy of the letter be circulated to shareholders with the report of the meeting and a copy of his (Sir William's) speech. If that resolution were outvoted by the holders of the A shares he would consider circulating it himself. Sir William, who added that for the moment he was not concerned with the personal aspect of his removal, was applauded and cheered for several minutes.

DIRECTORS WITHOUT SHARES

Lord Dudley and Mr. J. E. James (deputy chairman) were asked by Mr. B. Russell, a shareholder, if it were true that they were not shareholders of the company, and when each gave an affirmative reply Mr. Russell explained "Two people on the board who are not even shareholders. Good heavens, is this a madhouse?" Mr. Russell then named two other directors who, he alleged, held no shares, his allegation being greeted with cries of "Sack the lot."

When some of the shareholders demanded that Mr. G. H. Latham, the managing director, should speak, Lord Dudley said: "I have heard nothing but insults hurled at Mr. Latham's head during this meeting. It would be beneath his dignity or mine to attempt to defend himself against those filthy insults which have been hurled at him."

Lord Dudley complained that Sir William Firth had made "completely untrue allegations" about the board, and said, "We joined this board under the arrangements made in 1938, in full agreement with Sir William Firth, at the request of the Contol Committee, in the national interest and at the request of the Governor of the Bank of England, the most straightforward, high-minded, and fair-minded man who lives to-day. We had no desire to join it and we still have no desire to be here, but we are taking our places and are facing, as we are doing to-day a very unpleasant meeting in the highest national interest. We approach our task with impartial minds and with the sole aim of achieving prosperity for this company in the shortest possible time."

Sir William: 'I must protest against Lord Dudley saying that I am not telling the truth. That is calling me a liar.

"COWARDLY ACTION"

After further demands for Mr. Latham to speak, a second lieutenant in uniform said, "I call Mr. Latham's action in sitting there cowardice in the face of the enemy."

Whereupon Lord Dudley retorted, "I protest most emphatically against such a cowardly action as you have taken in making that accusation. There is nothing to conceal, and Mr. Latham's action has been nothing except highly honourable."

Lord Dudley put to the meeting an amendment moved by one of the shareholders proposing that the meeting be adjourned for a month. Although only one hand was raised against it, Lord Dudley announced the amendment to be defeated, but later apologised, declaring it carried but demanding a poll. A poll was then taken.

BOARD'S VOTING POWER

A shareholder asked the chairman if he were going to make use of the board's preferential voting power, and when Lord Dudley replied, "Most certainly", the shareholder declared, "Then the result is a foregone conclusion. You smash this and every resolution we bring forward."

Sir William Firth asked, "Do you intend to outvote every resolution which is contrary to your wish?"

Lord Dudley: Yes, sir.

At this point shareholders gathered around Sir William Firth and formed themselves into an informal meeting. Members spoke standing on chairs, and there were calls of "Three cheers for Sir William Firth" and "Three boos for the chairman."

Amid an angry babble of voices, Sir William was asked by a fellow shareholder, shouting above the din, "Will you use every endeavour to acquaint the three thousand odd shareholders of the circumstances of your dismissal from the board and of every matter that will bring discredit on the board as you know it?"

APPEAL TO THE PRESS

Sir William replied, "I appeal to the press to voice the feeling of the meeting and make it known that the board have made this meeting nothing more or less than a farce."

Mr. Parker jumped on to a chair and put to the informal meeting two resolutions—that the meeting should be adjourned and that the Board of Trade should be asked to hold a public inquiry into the affairs of the company. When these resolutions had been decided by shouts and a show of hands, Mr. Parker, turning to the press table, said, "Will the reporters make a note of the fact that in spite of the board these resolutions were carried unanimously?"

Then, without further ceremony the majority of the shareholders trooped out of the hall, leaving only a handful to await the announcement of the formal vote. There were more reporters than shareholders left in the room when Lord Dudley announced that the resolution for the adjournment of the meeting was not carried and that the exact figures would be given later. When a resolution proposing the adoption of the reports and accounts was put, a few of handful of the shareholders present held up their hands in favour and none against.

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NIPPON'S CHALLENGE AND THE U. S.

(BY VIGILANTE)

The recent news of the embargo on the export of scrap iron to Japan and grant of a fresh loan of U.S. dollars 25,000,000 to Free China in return for delivery of Chinese Tungsten spread over a number of years ought to confirm the view that the Japanese challenge thrown out to all the western and other Powers is promptly and energetically picked up by the United States of America.

In order to appreciate the full significance of this act of U.S. China and Far Eastern Policy, it is necessary to take into consideration the background of the China trade, investments and other commercial interests of the western and foreign countries and the inter-relation existing between these interests and the existence, continuance and development of Free China. It is essential also correctly to gauge the value of these interests from the various points of view and the decisive influence they exert on the existing situation created by Nipponese aggression and encroachment into a sphere of influence that vitally affects not merely the Nationalist China engaged in heroic resistance against the Japanese invasion but also the great and small Powers maintaining economic and financial relations with that great and growing country with her promising future.

* * * *

A brief, clear and authentic description and penetrating analysis of this comprehensive situation are presented in the valuable recent publication,

(Continued On Page 30)

IQBAL: Poet And Anti-Imperialist

By RAFEEQUE AHMED ZAKARIA

IQBAL was not a politician. A man so straightforward and frank in his convictions could hardly be one. Hence there is no wonder if whenever he tried to dabble into politics he proved a hopeless failure.

He lived in an age which saw Indian Nationalism at its height. Still he could not play any part in that great movement. At the Round Table Conferences his was almost a voice in the wilderness. Being out of tune with the modern hypocritical tendencies he was more or less a square peg in a round hole. That was the reason why many a time the Press had accused him of reactionary attitude towards the Indian political problem. But inspite of his drawbacks in the practical field, a careful perusal of his works shows him as a man with great understanding of the political mind.

He is so original and advanced in his thoughts, that one can, without any fear of contradiction, reckon him as one of the greatest of modern political thinkers. His views on a number of important matters are unique and can rightly form a very interesting chapter of political science.

"The New Temple"

It has by now been abundantly proved that the poet had nothing in common with the modern perverted form of communalism. He was proud of the fact that he was a Musalman, but it did not prevent him from crying at the top of his voice that "India is the best country in the world". He was pained to see Hindus and Musalmans cutting the throat of one another, and in many poems we find his appeal to them to live in peace and harmony. In his poem "New Temple" he deprecates the wrong methods adopted by the Mulla and the Pundit and urges on them to create a new atmosphere in this unhappy land, free from suspicion and hatred towards one another.

Nationalism

Nationalism of the modern type had no appeal to Iqbal. He held it responsible for many of our present ills and miseries. In "Bale-Jibreel" writing on Lenin, the Father of Modern Russia, he says:

In Europe there seems to be much light of knowledge and science,
But the fact is that her ocean contains no real water of human life.
In beauty of structure, grandeur and gaiety,
Buildings of banks are much better than those of the temples.
What is called trade is really a gamble,
One man's profit leads to the loss of millions.
This knowledge, this science, this culture and government,
They suck the blood and give the Message of Equality.
Unemployment, lethargy, nakedness and poverty,
How great are the victories of European Nationalism.

Like Lenin he believed that Nationalism is a cloak for the capitalists to play their game undetected. Hence he prayed:

When will the Ship of Capitalism be sunk,
O God! The world awaits the day of their punishment.

Socialism

Though Iqbal was deeply religious and firmly believed that only through Islam man can attain his ultimate salvation, he found in socialism the realisation of many of his dreams. In his well-known poem "The Command of Allah"

Sir Md. Iqbal

God issues orders to His angels:
Go and wake up the poor of My Universe,
Go and shake up the palaces of the rich.
Make the blood of the slave boil with the fire of faith,
Let the Sparrow fight against the hawk!
Declare that the 'Kingdom of People' is to come
Hence wipe out all the age-old traces.
The field that does not provide the peasant with bread,
Crushed its crops and let them be reduced to dust.

Democracy

In democracy the poet had no faith. He has condemned it in bitterest of terms. In "Zerbe-Kalim" under the caption 'Government of the People' he says:

A man from Europe has at last disclosed this secret,
Though the wise prefer not to give it out.
Democracy is a form of government in which
Men are counted not weighed.

At another place he asks us:

Run away from democracy and be the slave of the Perfect Man,
For out of two hundred asses human wisdom can not be derived.

International Politics

The present day diplomacy in the international arena makes the poet almost wild with disgust. He leaves the human sphere and approaches God to inform Him of the wonderful tricks of the Western politicians:

O God! European politics seems to challenge Thy wisdom
Though it devotees are only the rich and the nobles.
Out of fire Thou hast created one Satan,
Out of dust they have created ten thousand satans.

League Of Nations

It is for the same reason that he ridicules the idea of a League of Nations. In his opinion it is only a League of Men and not of Nations' achieved through love and understanding of one another, that can be enduring and prove helpful towards the achievement of eternal peace. About the League of Nations that sits at Geneva he writes:

Since a long time the sickly creature is brewing,
I am afraid I may not utter the sad news.
Though the end seems to be almost near,
Its Christian devotees pray that it may survive,
Perhaps this lean structure of European Diplomacy
Through the blessing of Satan may last for a time still.

Brotherhood Of Man

But he is certain that a Brotherhood of Man in the West is an impossibility due to its mechanical surroundings. The only hope for its realisation lies in the spiritual atmosphere of the East, which has still retained many of the old but good moral ideas. Consequently he tells the world:

The water of West is polluted; its air is polluted.
How nice it would be if the 'Orbit' changes its direction!
The dream then that the Statesmanship of Europe has seen
Who knows in a different form might be realised.
If Tehran occupies the place of Genova,
Perhaps the shape of world may change.

Politics And Religion

Iqbal agrees with Mahatma Gandhi that politics cannot be divorced from religion. The moment man tries to separate them from each other hyporcrisy and lust dominate the world. According to the poet:

Be it the grandeur of sovereignty or democratic 'tamasha'
If politics is separated from religion, it is nothing—but Changhizism.

He wants consequently complete unity between both the forms. For he is well aware that:

Disunity between the two will ruin the Nation
And blind the eye of human civilisation.

He urges therefore that:

The salvation of Mankind lies only in this,
That 'Junaid' and 'Ardeshir' should work in harmony.

(Junaid Bagdadi was a great religious reformer and Ardeshir was a historic king of ancient Persia).

Future Of Humanity

Europe has become a nuisance to humanity. If the world is to progress in the right direction the poet believes that the West must meet with destruction. And since he has full faith in future human progress, he knows that the modern civilisation, which is entirely guided by Western thought, will die soon its natural death. Hence he says:

Like a ripe fruit, which can no longer hang on the branch, it is per force to fall;
But let us wait and see in whose bag, after all, it falls.

Imperialism

His bitterest complaint against the White Nations of Europe is their inhuman treatment of the subject peoples. They have made the dependent countries absolutely soul-less. All the finer and nobler qualities, which go to make a nation great and powerful, are curbed in them through the instrumentality of education and the jugglery of administration. The real in them is never allowed to be developed, for the guardians of Western Imperialism are quite conscious of the fact that:

The slaves can never be kept in subjugation through the sword.
They, therefore, instruct their administrators:
Put their conscience into the acid of education.
So that the moment it is melted you can twist it as you like.
As for the effect it is much better than any other chemical.
Even a Himalyas of gold it can reduce to dust.

A Message

To the slaves of the world he has got a wonderful message to give:

The wisdom of East and West has taught me,
That for slaves there is on. miraculous elixir:
Be religion, philosophy, knowledge or government,
Nothing can be solid but through faith.
Hence the community, whose conscience is devoid of faith,
Reduces itself to nothing and prepares its grave.

His Greatest Contribution

Iqbal is not only great, but at many places quite original in his thoughts. His political philosophy is a subject which demands much research work. When he uses a particular political term many a time it has an altogether different connotation. Hence it is almost a mockery to try to give his political ideas in the form of a mere article. It does little justice, nay perhaps definite harm to the great man and his remarkable mind. A friend of mine, who has made a very thorough study of the poet, told me that Iqbal's contribution to political science well rivals with those of many great political thinkers. According to that friend he has solved in a wonderfully convincing manner the greatest of all political problems—How man should be governed?

History tells us that since ages man has been trying in vain to evolve a form of Government which would be suitable for all eventualities and run through the vicissitudes of all times. Aristocracy has proved imperfect; Oligarchy was a failure; Democracy is on the decline, and Dictatorship is abhorred by all civilised nations. Naturally the question arises: Which is the ideal form of government? Iqbal answers it, but what is that answer I leave to the reader to find out by a study of his works.

"I don't know wdat you're grumbling at. I made that from a Cookery Book."

"Ah! That accounts for it. I must have got a bit of the cover."

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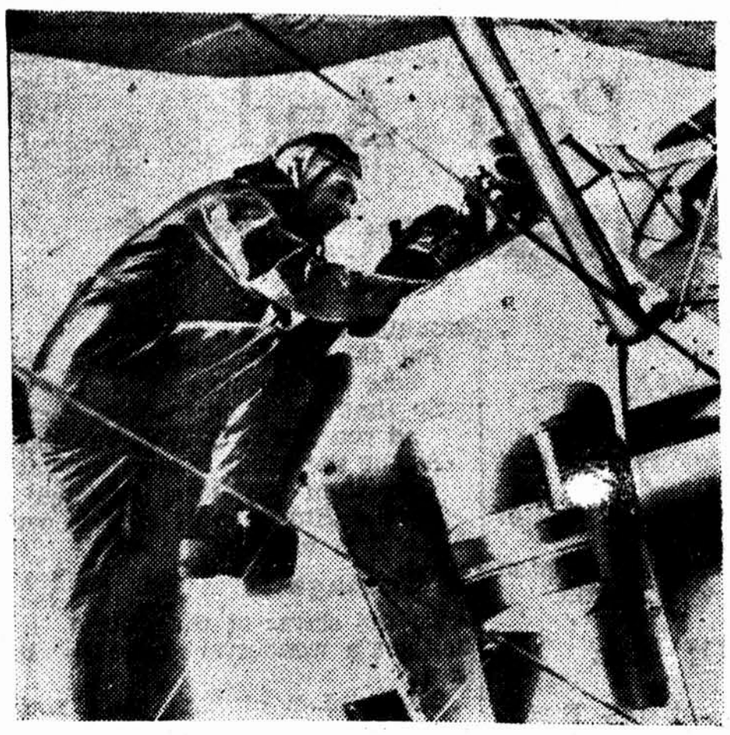
India's Reserve Air Force

Pilots And Crews Training At Risalpur



CONTRIBUTED

Pilots climbing into the cockpit of an Indian Air Force Training Plane.

THOUGH India's air-mindedness is of comparatively recent growth remarkable progress has been made in the last ten years. Enthusiasm and initiative are reflected in the records of achievement of the many flying clubs and of commercial civil aviation, the personnel of which today is predominantly Indian.

The Director of Civil Aviation recently stated that in ten years the clubs have trained nearly 1,000 pilots, and to them goes the lion's share of the credit in the creation of India's reserve of pilots, engineers, navigators and other qualified men.

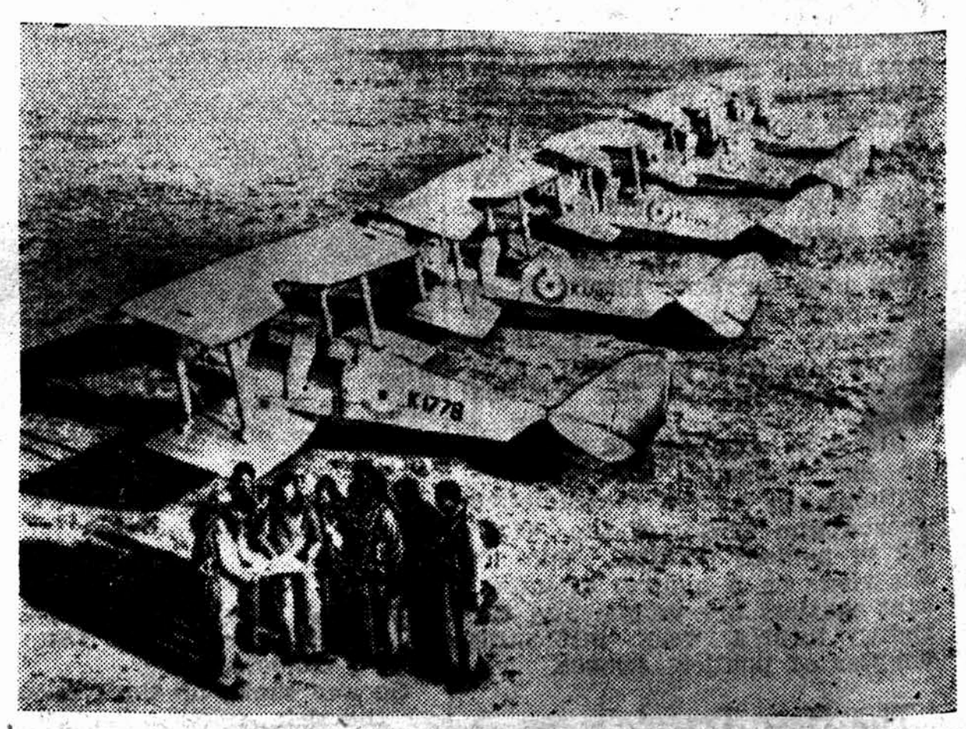
This valuable reserve, trained and potential, is now turning to the sterner responsibilities which war has brought and is finding ample opportunity for service in the Indian Air Force and its auxiliaries.

First Indian Cadets

The Indian Air Force was started in 1932 after the first Indian cadets had been trained at the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell, England. Just before the present war the Indian Air Force, which is quite separate from the Royal Air Force, consisted of headquarters and two flights with a complement of sixteen officers and 152 air ratings.

Many had already had flying experience on the North West Frontier where some of the most difficult terrain in the world is to be found. Expansion came into force immediately on the outbreak of war. Within a short time pilots and air crews were training at Risalpur, mechanic at Ambala and today men are being systematically recruited and absorbed into the Force.

A volunteer Air Force Reserve, which was overwhelmed with recruits, was formed for defence duties. There were bases at Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, and five new auxiliary flights have been on duty for some months.



Pupils receiving instructions before taking up a formation of Tiger Moths.

A wide range of aircraft are available for training purposes. Here are a Westland Wapiti, a Tiger Moth and a Hawker Hart in formation.

First Squadron

There is a wide range of aircraft available for training purposes.

Civil Aviation authorities as well as the flying clubs are co-operating with enthusiasm and the stream of thoroughly trained pilots increases steadily. Funds have been made available by the Government of India.

The first squadron of the India Air Force—it is an Army Co-operation Squadron—is now fully equipped and with the exception of certain technical staff, the personnel is mainly Indian.

Further squadrons are being raised and the immediate objective, as the Commander-in-Chief recently announced, is a four-fold expansion of India's regular air force apart from the rapid increase of the auxiliary forces.

Human Values Must Come First

American Labour And Civic Leaders Adopt 12-Point Code Of "Basic Ideals Of Democracy"

Leaders representing American labour unions, merchants' associations, public schools, colleges and civic organizations, comprising the Conference on Democratic Processes, ended a two-day session at Union College by adopting a twelve-point code of "Basic Ideals of Democracy," says the Schenectady (N. Y.) correspondent of the "New York Times."

Incorporated in the code, which was begun in March, were some of the views expressed last night by Presidents McCracken of Vassar and Shuster of Hunter in a symposium on "A Magna Charta for Democracy."

Text Of Democracy Code

The code reads as follows:

HUMAN VALUES SUPREME

1. In a democracy man is viewed as the measure. His fullest self-realization is viewed as the end. Human values are supreme. All other values are subordinate.

CIVIC DUTY.

2. In a democracy each individual assumes full personal responsibility for the discharge of public and private obligations.

3. Success in democracy demands that each individual, while enjoying his own rights, respect the rights of others.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS.

4. Democracy recognizes as fundamental rights all the essentials of the good life, among which are: the right to work and enjoy the fruits of labour (including a reasonable security in personal ownership of these fruits), to have educational opportunity, to create, to play and to enjoy free speech, free press, free worship, free assembly and liberty of discussion.

CREATIVE EXPRESSION.

5. In a democracy man is viewed as a restless, creative engineer seeking desired changes toward the ends of a fuller self-realization and an ever-richer social order. Democracy is a form of society in which ample room is provided for the fullest expression of this creative urge, each to the full measure of his ability. The liberty of the individual is necessarily subject to group umpirage in the interest of others' liberty.

WEALTH.

6. Democracy measures real wealth in terms of human values and views material accumulations merely as a means to increase human satisfaction. In possessing material wealth the individual must realize that others have contributed to make it possible.

MUTUAL DEPENDENCE.

7 Factors of comradeship and co-operation are of prime importance in democracy and are essential to personal self-realization.

EQUALITY.

8. In a democray each individual and group has equal status and equal rights under the law and is accorded full and active membership in the great civic fraternity.

INSTITUTIONS.

9. In a democracy every institution, political, economic or social, is regarded as a tool and its functioning and status must be constantly checked and rechecked against the principle of the in-

(Continued on Page 31)

How Lithuania Went Red

Eye-Witness Describes Happenings During Two Historic Weeks Preceding Country's Decision To Become Soviet Republic

ALL LAND, BANKS AND INDUSTRIES NATIONALIZED

Jostas Poleckis, the new President of Lithuania, is only 37 years old. He was held in a concentration camp until the Smetona dictatorship was overthrown.

"... 3-20 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, a short-stocky man named Gedvila stood up in the gilt-decorated Kaunas theatre which the newly-elected Lithuanian parliament was using for its deliberations. He moved that Lithuania become a Soviet republic. Unanimously the delegates agreed. Two hours later the new Minister of Justice, Kakarklis, moved that Lithuania ask permission of its big neighbour, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to become one of the constituent republics of that state. This too was unanimously agreed upon. Within a few hours the remaining two Baltic states, Estonia and Latvia had followed suit. They thereby became the first states ever to become Soviets by constitutional vote and to affiliate with the Soviet Union by Parliamentary Action."

"This action", writes Anna Louise Strong, in "Friday" (New York), "may have made your blood boil. Possibly it caused you to cheer. Probably it left you cold for most Americans cannot remember which are Baltic and which are Balkan states. Your reaction I cannot know. But the reaction of the Lithuanian people I do know for I was in Lithuania throughout the period of its election of a new parliament and officials and decision to become a part of the U.S.S.R. I was the only foreign correspondent in Lithuania longer than a fortnight and the only one to make an intimate study of the process of sovietization. My dispatches are not censored. I was allowed to go anywhere without restriction. But about Lithuania:

Whirld Election Campaign

"For three days and nights after my arrival the streets of Kaunas were filled with noisy, shouting people. For hours they paraded past my window in the Hotel Metropolis. Sometimes they were young people, sometimes peasants on horseback or in carts sometimes factory workers on their way to work. All this, I soon discovered, was in preparation for the elections to the Lithuanian parliament, the Seym. For most Lithuanians the election is one great rally, a tremendous united shout.

However, among the intellectuals and civil servants I found much moaning and despair because there is only one political party, the Communist, and only one ticket, the "Toiling People's Union" ticket. The single ticket worried the intellectuals most of all. They wanted to use what they call the "power of choice." They complained of the "rubber stamped ticket." This lack of other tickets, however, dampened none of the peasants' and factory workers' enthusiasm. Many of them voted for the first time in their lives.

"To tell the truth, nobody ever decreed that there should be only one party. In 1926 Antanas Smetona made himself fascist dictator. He immediately drove the Communist party which had controlled Lithuania until 1920 underground. In 1936 he dissolved all other parties. Meanwhile the Communists survived underground. When Smetona crashed —and 99 per cent of the people yelled "Good riddance!" The only political organization left was the Communist party. It took the Communists only a few days after

(Continued on Page 31)

Demonstrations in the streets of Kaunas, like the one seen here, were held continuously during the election of Parliament.

A group of Lithuanian children, garbed in picturesque peasant costumes, making merry at their parents' festival. They will grow up in a Soviet State.

Women's Inferiority Complex

How It Can Be Removed

By KRISHNA HUTHEESING

"Women should have confidence in their strength and abilities and when this is achieved and complexes are done away with, they can make of this mad world something far better and far grandeur and life more worth living than the men have been able to do all these centuries of their rule."

The young woman of 1940 is totally unlike her predecessors of twenty or more years ago. She has more freedom in almost every sphere of life, more knowledge of the world and more courage to face life and its difficulties. This transition has taken place all over the world and India is having her share of it too. Bobbed hair and sturdy limbs have taken the place of long flowing locks and delicate bodies, and a perfect complexion is no longer one that is milk white but one that is brown and rich and glowing with health and freshness. To drive a car, pilot a 'plane, play games and compete with boys in sport as well as studies is all in the day's work for a modern girl, and she prides herself on being able to hold her own amongst men. Yet, strange as it may seem, with all their apparent self-assurance and love of freedom the young women of to-day suffer a great deal from inferiority complex, though may be in a sub-conscious way. Here in India as well as in Western countries it is characteristic of the modern girl that her expression of sex inferiority should take the form of considering her own life not worth protecting, but objecting to a man's risking his!

Some days ago a group of young people were talking about the death of a pilot friend of theirs who had been killed whilst trying to do some stunt flying. One of the girls, a pilot herself, said: He should not have taken the risk—it was sheer madness as he was such a brilliant young man". "But you are always trying to do some new stunt" said another girl, "why do you not be more careful? You are such a good pilot too." The first girl shrugged her shoulders and said:" After all I am only a woman, what does it matter if I take risks?. My life isn't so precious to humanity!" This from Miss 1940 amazed and baffled me, but I soon discovered that this was only one of a hundred instances where the modern girl considers her life not as important as that of a man!

Victim Of Tradition

This complex is of course, traditional, not only here in India but also in the West—strange though it may seem. From childhood boys are told to be courageous and strong because they will grow up into men and will have to do great deeds. Little girls are merely told to be ladylike, to learn to cook, sew and dress well for their menfolk. Then, again, children learnt from their own observations. They see that the policeman who controls the traffic is a man—an engine driver is a man—soldiers are men—a cook is more often than not a man, and in Europe all the famous dress designers are men! Even God is a man! In countries where female deities are worshipped they invariably play second fiddle to the male!'

This sense of inferiority will exist until such time as man alone is not considered the bread-winner. Until such time when men and women both earn and share their earnings. Nowadays though girls work as well as boys and should in all fairness get the same opportunities, parents still believe, that more money should be spent on the son's education than on the daughter's, for, after all it is the son who will have to provide for a family, not the daughter. A girl may work to assert her independence or out of sheer necessity, but ultimately she will marry and settle down, so why should one spend too much on her education.

But this is not all. A hundred things make a girl feel slightly inferior to a man. Intellectually she may be his equal or superior but she may not be able to do many of the things he can and she will always lack the social freedom that is his.

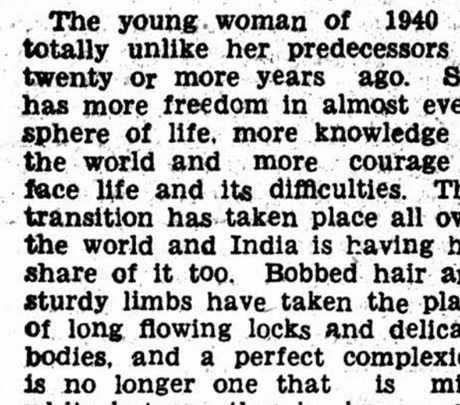
In professions, too, women still suffer handicaps. They get paid less and are usually given less interesting work and fewer opportunities of promotion. Men are still at the top of the world and they have a dozen or more good reasons to convince one that this state of affairs is as it should be!

Throughout the ages women have been told that their place is in the home. It is not possible to counteract this tradition in one or two generations. Husband and wife may both have a profession but it is the wife's job to order meals and look after the children and the home in addition to her work outside. The husband will never even dream of giving a helping hand and the wife will seldom if ever ask him to do so.

Have More Confidence

Woman's tendency is to consider everybody else's interests more important than her own and this is one of the greatest expressions of her inferiority complex. If women only believed in their own capacity if they believed that the price paid for achievement is not merely the sacrifice of one's self but often the sacrifice of others, their achievement would appear less mediocre. Women should not dread to be ruthless in their own mission. But most women are afraid of an upset or inconvenience and so they efface themselves. The result is not only they but also their work suffers.

This inferiority complex is the most formidable handicap which is confronting women to-day, but it is decreasing slowly as each woman makes some outstanding achievement. When we think of women who have made great discoveries—who have broken world records in aviation and other things—who hold important positions in the State, it should not be possible for a girl even to think in terms of "It does not matter—I am only a woman". And while this complex lasts, women will not make much headway in the world in their fight for economic and political emancipation. They should have confidence in themselves before others can have confidence in them. They should have confidence in their strength and abilities and when this is achieved and complexes are done away with they can make of this mad world something far better and far grander and life more worth living than the men have been able to do during all these centuries of their rule.



PROBLEM OF T. B. AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT

Importance Of Scientific Orientation And Modern Methods

(BY MEDICUS).

The recent resolution moved by Dr. Alban Desouza in the Bombay Corporation regarding the removal of contact cases of tuberculosis from lower to the top floors of the Improvement Trust Chawls raises a number of questions of interest to public health and medical therapy in T. B.

PROPAGATING INFECTION

In so far as the droplet infection of the tubercular bacilli is concerned, the proposed arrangement worsens the situation as the dangers of this infection are in fact multiplied. The I. T. chawls are the last place where T. B. patients could be lodged and it seems to me amazing that the Bombay Corporation should have passed such a resolution.

If these and other types of patients cannot be promptly removed to hospitals and sanatoria, the Corporation can at least extend the facilities of theraphy in modern technique like pneumothorax with the existing organization at its disposal. Not that this really solves the problem because the chawls are mostly situated in areas that are exposed to chronic smoke nuisance and the totally undesirable and unhealthy conditions it, combined with other factors, creates.

REAL PROBLEM

As modern knowledge, methods of approach and therapy have established, the only reliable method is that of preventive medicine with the preliminary case-finding. Extensive observation and experience have proved beyond any scientific doubt that the best therapy fails—and the executive measures advised by the profession in the city as at least represented in the Bombay Corporation proves that we have not evolved out of the crude early ideas so far as scientific thought is concerned—if it were not combined with the much cheaper and more efficient measures of prophylaxis, that is, prevention.

But the problem of prevention itself is a social problem. Not only in the industrial areas and urban centres but throughout the country the real strategic problem is that of social conditions with housing and nutrition mainly constituting it.

CASE FINDING

To-day progressive medical thought is focused mostly on the problem of case-finding, and control with the methods of preventive and diagnostic procedures. The Bombay Corporation can make an essay in solving the pro-

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The I. C. S.

III—How Montagu Was Harassed

By MR. JEHANGIR B. PETIT

THE increasing unrest in India, aggravated by the World-War of 1914 coupled with the liberal policy and arduous labours of Mr. Montagu, ultimately crystallised in his now-famous report popularly known as the Montford Reforms, and led within a period of 10 years to the introduction of the Government of India Act of 1919 which came as the logical sequence of the historic pronouncement of the 20th of August, 1917 in the House of Commons and which under his inspiring and statesmanlike guidance made an honest and sincere endeavour to introduce some real element of genuine responsibility in the country. There is reason to believe that if Mr. Montagu had his way, he would also have unhesitatingly recommended the introduction of complete autonomy at least in the three major provinces of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and, perhaps, in a somewhat modified form, also in one or two of the minor though otherwise advanced provinces.

But the Service wished it otherwise; and deliberate and persistent impediments were from the very beginning placed in his way at every stage and at every step in order to hamper, mislead, frighten and even intimidate him. From the day he set foot in India to study the situation and to prepare his preliminary report for submission to the Cabinet, all sorts of fantastic bogeys and imaginary horrors of impending calamity and devastation, were conjured up before his vision with a view to force him to change his mind and abandon his idea. And in the pursuit of these tactics, the pensioners of the Service and other die-hard anti-Indian elements in Eng'and, joined their voice.

Instead of the assistance and co-operation which he had naturally expected and to which he was by right entitled, so persistent was the harassment and so relentless the obstruction that he had to encounter practically throughout the entire period of his uphill and responsible task in India, that on more than one occasion, he was led to express his feelings of utter disgust and resentment in very pathetic terms in his letters to his wife contained in his "Indian Diary", published by her after his death, the typical importance and melancholy significance of which to all students of Indian politics, cannot be exaggerated.

On page 247 he says: "Then I went to see C., to whom I had given to read my notes for my report—more gloomy than ever, more certain of disaster than ever. It is the most depressing circumstance, which has nearly driven me to the verge of suicide, because up till to-day C. had seemed to be a supporter of everything we proposed."

Then on page 248 he says: "Well, things may look brighter, but I must say that they have never looked worse. You see there has been nobody who has constructed; they have only acquiesced; and where I fear that my own proposals may have been spoiled, is in my desperate endeavour to find a compromise at every stage."

Again on page 326 he says: "When I arrived for our conference, the Viceroy told me hat he could not meet me on my new proposal; and the upsho. was a great row. The situation became very critical. It was no use pursuing the matter, and I withdrew my suggestions only to make way for a row between D. and M. on Indianisation..... It is a mockery that I, the head of the Indian Government have agreed to sink my prestige and to put my ideas into the common stock only to find that these people here reject them merely on the ground of desire for finality, so that any improvement which occurs to me at a later stage is ruled out."

On page 330 he says: "The morning I spent with my colleagues, and as the result of a very dispiriting conversation, I have got to acknowledge defeat.....and I had the humiliation of going to see Chelmsford and telling him that I was abandoning the proposal."

The book is valuable in that it is full of such sad reflections, and throws a flood of light on the internal working of the service-mind, in relation, not only to the problems immediately arising out of his visit but also the general administration of the country. But these are only a few of the many instances in which he expressed himself with such desperation. His indomitable nature, however, enabled him finally to overpower and crush all interested and spurious opposition.

Cry Of Betrayal

When it thus became evident that he was determined to see his scheme through, the battle-cry of "betrayal of faith and breach of contract with the Services," coupled with a threat to create a deadlock by wholesale resignations was brazen-faced'y raised and flourished at the sponsors of the proposed Reforms.

In reality, there were absolutely no contracts and no promises; but the members of the Service took their stand on the conditions that prevailed at the time of their appointment and insisted upon construing them as so many implied covenants, which, of course, was a totally illogical and wholly indefensible attitude. But so strong was the storm, thus generated and ceaselessly fomented, that the Cabinet as usual succumbed to it in the end, by offering the sop of optional retirement on proportionate pensions before time, failing suitable jobs in the British, Colonial or other Services, to such members of the Service as had a grievance, thus creating a wholly unnecessary and dangerous precedent for the future, absolutely un-heard-of in any other part of the civilized world, totally subversive of every canon of discipline and entirely incompatible with all accepted principles of justice and equity.

The concession thus wrung out at the point of the bayonet, is not only unfair and unprecedented, but even entirely illegal and unconstitutional. In law, all servants of the Crown hold office during the pleasure of the Sovereign, and their services are liable to be terminated at any time without notice, unless there is a statutory provision to the contrary, which does not exist in the case of the I.C.S. This is the rule universally applicable to all Constitutions in the world and is uniformly recognised by all civilized Governments. No Service in the world in its senses would, therefore, ever make and no self-respecting Government conscious of its responsibility would ever concede such an absurd demand Almost every Government in the world has even in our own generation, made the most radical changes in its Constitution, thereby revolutionising everything covered by it including its Services; and it is unthinkable that any one should ever dream of objecting to it or of basing on it a demand for compensation for alleged breach of contract. Even in England, the enormous changes made in the last 25 years in the Constitution of the country, among other measures, by the curtailment or rather the practical effacement of the Lords' veto, have entirely revolutionised the character of the Constitution. And yet the Services there have not dared to utter even a word of protest, much less make such a fantastic demand. It is needless to add that if any body of men, however important and high'y-placed, had ever been so foolish as to do so, it would have been summarily swept off its heels. It is only in India that such an amazing demand has not only been made by a much-pampered Service, but tamely conceded by a weak-kneed administration to the utter detriment of the country's interest and the perpetual discredit of the British Government.

But the real position is much worse. As a matter of fact, the extortion was not based even on a genuine though mistaken grievance; for the demand was altogether fictitious and unfair, deliberately invented with an air of injured innocence by the opponents of the freedom of the country in order to force the hands of the Cabinet and to prevent the introduction of the Reforms, and the concession was as submissively and wantonly made by an all-too-accommodating Government, really and truly to placate the Service and to purchase peace at any price, as is evident from the fact that only a handful of the members thereof have actually taken advantage of it notwithstanding all the fuss of imaginary injustice and betrayal of faith and breach of contract and similar twaddle to the contrary, with which we are already a bit too familiar in this country.

At The Old Game Again

The Act, however, became law: and inspite of its numerous deficiencies and limitations, in effect gave far greater power than was demanded even by the Congress-League Scheme. But, as usual, the Service was at its old game again; and all sorts of difficulties were created and placed in his path including "the danger and impossibility" of entrusting the department of Law and Order to Indians, with the result that his original intentions had to be considerably watered down and a compromise effected by the substitution throughout the country of the system of "Diarchy", which was largely based on the suspicion and mistrust of the people, and by which, the functions of the Provincial Governments were divided into "reserved" and "transferred" sections, the former to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Councillors, and the latter by the Governors assisted by Ministers.

There were many disadvantages arising out of this enforced system, from the harmful consequences of which the country had to suffer grievously in more than one direction during the entire period of the Montford Reforms. But, perhaps, one of the strongest and most convincing reasons against "Diarchy" was that the activities of the Government could not be compartmentalized, as various important matters constantly continue to impinge upon the spheres of more than one department, thus making joint deliberation and united responsibility for the decisions of the two halves, almost impossible, although these are the very essence of Cabinet Government, even as conceived by the authors of this novel innovation.

This factor had thus the effect of cutting the ground from under the very foundation on which it was based and the far-reaching intentions of the authors thereof. Because Mr. Montagu wanted at least half the Executive Council to consist of Indians and because the Service would not allow its prize-posts to be reduced on any condition, the number of Executive Councillors had perforce to be unnecessarily increased, as for instance, in the major provinces to four from the former figure of two, which would have otherwise been quite adequate; and there were in addition, also the three Ministers, at least in the major provinces, who were to be put in charge of the "transferred" departments under the Act, thus raising the total number to seven in all between the two sections as against two in the pre-reform days, resulting in an inordinately heavy increase in the cost of the administration, thanks to the obstinacy, perversity and tenacity of the Service!

"Safety First" Ministers

The "transferred" subjects were not uniform in all the provinces; but irrigation and canals, land revenue, famine relief, justice, police, prisons, borrowings on provincial credit, factory-inspection and the settlement of labour-disputes, were generally among the important "reserved" subjects, all the rest being "transferred", including education, but minus the European portion of it, which was "reserved", with all its unfair and unwarranted preferential provisions for favoured treatment, constituting a standing insult to the country by putting the children of the soil under a decided disadvantage and ensuring for a period of years, a wholly untenable and indefensible arrangement of partiality, totally unworthy of a just and impartial Government.

The Ministers were to be chosen by the Governors from the ranks of the elected members of the Legislatures, ostensibly from the most competent and experienced among them, commanding the confidence of the public and having a large following in their respective Councils. This principle obviously intended for making the Ministers really responsible to and more effectively representative of their constituencies, was, however

(Continued on Page 28)

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STRANGE STORY OF REAL PEOPLE

The Case Of Demetrius

BY VINCENT TOWNE

IVAN the terrible, the first ruler of Russia to assume the title of Czar, yielded up his black soul in 1584. His elder son and successor Feodor, was feeble-minded, and the next heir to the throne was his younger son, Demetrius, a baby of two years. So the people of Russia all centered their hopes in this child who one way was to deliver them from the yoke held about their necks by an idiot. But Boris Godunoff, the Prime Minister, disposed of Feodor and proclaimed himself Czar of Russia. Old Ivan's widow the Empress dowager, was imprisoned in a convent and young Demetrius was kept under guard in the town of Uglich.

When Demetrius was a lad of 9 all of his attendants were one day withdrawn and he was left alone to play in the court yard. Suddenly a servant returning to the scene uttered a shriek of terror, and those who responded to her alarm found lying before them upon the ground a little boy with his throat cut from ear to ear, his features mutilated beyond recognition. The word was sent abroad through the empire that the sturdy little prince—the hope of the Russian populace—had been mysteriously murdered. There was universal mourning among the masses, but Boris Godunoff managed to retain his sceptre for the time being.

In those days there dwelt in Poland a great prince, Adam Visniowecki. He had a young servant who, 15 years after the murder of the child at Uglich, fell ill, and fearing death, confessed to a Jesuit priest that he was none other than the rightful Czar Demetrius, alleged to have been the victim of that crime. According to this youth's story the agent whom Boris Godunoff had sent to Uglich had smuggled him off to Poland after mutilating a peasant lad resembling him in a general way and leaving that child's body in the courtyard to deceive the populace. In Poland he had been

THE ESCAPE FROM THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

reared as a peasant, but his memory of his identity had not been outgrown. He repeated his confession to Wisniowecki and exhibited to that prince a diamond cross that had been the baptismal gift of little Demetrius, also a jewelled seal bearing the crest of that royal child.

Believing his servant's story, Wisniowecki lost no time in repeating it to Sigismund, the King of Poland, and, since that monarch was a bitter enemy of Russia, he laid plans to upset the throne of Boris by furthering the claims of the mysterious youth claiming to be the rightful Czar. So Sigismund equipped a Polish army, and, placing the young pretender at the head of it, sent him into Russia in 1604.

Demetrius was hailed with delight by some of the Russian populace, who hated the tyrannical usurper, Boris. They rallied to the young invader's standard and victory seemed to be within his grasp when in a great battle on the plain of Dobrinichi, he suffered a serious defeat. In little more than a week later, however, Boris fell dead from poison and the alleged Demetrius led his army triumphant into the old capital of Moscow, where he demanded the crown.

The nobles at Moscow were more skeptical than had been the peasants outside. They hated Poland, and the story got abroad that the pretender was the tool of King Sigismund. They proposed that as a test of the young man's claim the mother of Demetrius be brought from her convent prison and asked to state whether the claimant to the throne was her son. So the widow of Ivan the Terrible was produced. Alone in an inclosed tent she received the pretender. They were together a long time. Then she emerged and announced to her one-time subjects that the young man was indeed her supposedly murdered son. She identified him beyond the shadow of a doubt. So he was crowned Czar of all the Russians in June, 1605.

At first Demetrius pleased his subjects with his wise and just policies, but hatred of Poland soon inflamed the Russians. They resented his introduction of Polish customs and his leaning toward the Polish religion. His people were naturally ambitious for him to marry a Russian princess, but his peasant rearing had given him fixed ideas of his own regarding affairs of the heart. Before his invasion of Russia he had become betrothed to Maryna Mniszek, a Polish girl of noble family, and within the year following his coronation he married her. This infuriated the Russian aristocrats, who surrounded his palace May 29, 1605, the 11th night after his wedding, and secretly broke into the bridal chamber. Leaping from the window to the courtyard, 30 feet below, he broke his leg, and, being unable to reach his soldiers, succumbed to the assassins. The leader of the band of murderers, Vasaili Shuiski, seized the throne and threatened old Ivan's widow to torture. In terror she admitted that the young man, who for nearly a year had ruled over Russia, was not her son, but that she had identified him in the hope of freeing herself from her convent prison and enjoying a fortune which he had granted her.

In the minds of many Russians there is still a question whether this one-time servant of Prince Wisniowecki was indeed the rightful Czar or the impostor which his enemies purported him to be.

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Safety First Means— Better Traffic Sense And Road Manners

(BY K. G. S.)

Although the 'car population' of India is but a negligible percentage of the total population of the country, the traffic problem in cities especially Bombay, Calcutta and Madras has assumed a magnitude, which can no longer be looked upon with equanimity. Every year sees an addition to the number of cars on the road, but the introduction of mechanical conveyance and its growing popularity has not resulted in the displacement of animal-drawn vehicles. In view of this and the absence of modern roads, there has resulted an alarming increase in the number of road accidents in our towns and cities.

Automobile Not The Villain

No doubt, the authorities are fully alive to the importance of the problem and the need for adequate remedial measures, but too long have they been in the habit of ascribing all traffic ills to the intrusion of the automobile, that they seldom take the trouble to go to the root of the problem and to prescribe remedies based on a proper diagnosis. An analysis of traffic accidents would reveal that they are the result of several factors each of varying importance. The contributory causes of accidents differ according to particular circumstances; so also their respective degree of importance. It can, however, be safely said that there is one factor, which is common to all accidents and that is human psychology, and he who is responsible for solving traffic problems must first study this problem with all the care it deserves, before he can be said to be qualified to prescribe panacaes.

One of the oft quoted causes of accidents is ignorance not only on the part of the pedestrians but also of motorists. Witless pedestrians step stupidly out into moving streams of traffic from behind parked cars or against traffic signal light. They do not realise they have to obey traffic rules just as strictly as motorists. They fail to understand that by stepping off the footpath, they not only endanger their own lives, but also obstruct motorists and imperil their lives. As against this trait in the pedestrians, are the witless motorists who rocket down our roadways at unreasonable speeds ignoring road lights and traffic signals, cutting in and out and in short, making themselves a menace to road users.

Psychological Approach

In both cases the behaviour is largely the result of ignorance of traffic rules and road manners rather than to wilfulness and it is therefore obvious that education is the proper remedy to instil road sense into their minds. And as the impressionable period of a man's life in his childhood, education should commence right from schools so that when the mantle of citizenship falls on the shoulders of boys and girls, they may be well-equipped to face the problems of street traffic.

Safety Bias

Investigations regarding the circumstances in which children as pedestrians meet with motor accidents reveal such cases as crossing the street at the wrong place, playing in the streets, stealing rides on the back of cars and other vehicles, clinging to cars and other vehicles while riding on a bicycle, roller skating on the street, etc. Instructions should be given in schools on the evils and dangers of these practices. It is, however, not necessary that there must be a special curriculum on safety education All that is required is that a safety bias should be given to the subjects which are already taught emphasising facts significant for safety. Situations which result in accidents may be dramatised and presented by school children in the form of safety plays. Children take interest in story-writing and story-telling, and this may be made to lend itself to safety education. Young minds are easily captivated by pictures, and posters. The class-room should contain attractive road signs which the pupil should be asked to copy and explain the significance of each. Each class should have safety patrols, whose task it will be to guide children home. The safety patrols should be appointed from amongst the children themselves, in the same manner as monitors are appointed. The foregoing should cause the children to grow-up in a "safety atmosphere" which they will find very useful in later life when they become drivers.

Safety education should be given not only to children but also to adults. The course should include, in addition to driving, lectures on "Road Sense" and "Road Courtesy". The courses in driving should be introduced in high schools and should consist of two parts—one theoretical and the other practical. The theoretical portion must embrace a study of traffic rules,

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

TWO IRANIAN WOMEN

"Kisse-i-Gulistanbanu" is a book lately published by Mr. Rustam B. Paymaster, the well-known scholar and chronicle. It contains, among other subjects, the true story—"stranger than fiction"—of two Zoroastrian ladies who left their motherland, Iran, more than a century and a half ago and came down to India, viz., (1) Gulestanbanoo, who was brought by her father from Yezd, in A. D. 1795, and (2) Phirozabanoo, daughter of Mr. Shiavux (alias Dinyar) in A.D. 1741 or 1742 who was sent to India by her father, in the care of a German traveller, entrusting him with the task of marrying her to any suitable party from the Parsi community in India. While the German traveller agreed to do this, he also made a proposal to Mr. Shiavux (alias Dinyar) to marry his another daughter himself, which was readily agreed to.

Phirozabanoo's romantic marriage with Mr. Rustom Dorab shows a good example of the instinct of the fair sex in choosing the right party out of a host of rivals. Mr. Rustom Dorab distinguished himself in 1692 by repelling an attack made on Bombay Island, by Siddi Yakutkhan of Janjira Island, with his force. He was given the title of "Bombay's Patel" by the East India Company for that deed, and was called "Rustom General." The author adds that it is stated that Mr. Rustom also acted as "Governor of Bombay" for a few days, and so he might justly be called the first Governor of Bombay. The union of Mr. Rustom with Phirojabanoo led to four issues, one of whom was Mr. Kavasji who inherited all the rights of his father to Bombay's Patelship. His name is immortalised in Bombay annals, witness the well-known locality called the Kavasji Patel Tank. The book also gives the lifework of several members of this Patel family, some of whom distinguished themselves as writers and journalists.

Gulestanbanoo came to Bombay with her father from Iran in 1795. She was entrusted to the care of one Zoroastrian Mr. E. D. Lashkari, who brought her up as his daughter and married her to Mr. Framji B. Panday. By this marriage of Mr. Panday with Gulestanbanoo they had nine children (five sons and four daughters) most of whom made a name and fame in business and trade and public activities. The name of one of them, Mr. Merwanji, is still remembered by Bombay Parsis with gratitude, as he has left two monuments of everlasting fame, the Panday Sanatorium at Colaba (Cuffe Parade), and the Panday Dharamshala at Karelwadi. One of the four daughters was Bai Sakarbai who was married to Sir Dinsha M. Petit (1st Baronet) and whose name is so happily linked with the unique institution of the city, viz., the Sakarbai Petit Hospital for Animals.

The book contains much information about the activities of descendants of Gulestanbanoo's four sisters, the visits to Iran of some members of the Aga (Irani) family and others, the activities of the Iran League for the amelioration of the lot of the remnants of Zoroastrians in Iran, the activities of Mr. Pestonji D. Marker in his visits to Iran, the founding of charitable institutions in Iran after the inauguration of the Iranian Anjuman in Bombay in 1918, and a number of activities too numerous to mention.

A. K.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"

By BULWER LYTTON

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This could be called the story of the blind slave girl, Nydia, or the handsome Greek youth, Glaucus. It could be called the conflict between the ancient gods and Jehovah, God.

In childhood Nydia was stolen from her parents and was brought to the slave markets of Pompeii. A beautiful girl, hardly more than a child, she played the lyre and sang sweetly in her sorrowful voice. Her owners made more by renting her musical services for banquets than they made from their wine shop; in dull social seasons, they made her sell flowers on the streets. Men respected Nydia's blindness and she went her dark way unmolested.

All these years Nydia's heart had bled in loneliness until Glaucus became patron of her flower baskets. He would buy from none else, nor would he allow any hands but those of the blind girl to weave his garlands. Secretly the poor girl worshipped him, going daily to tend the flowers of his gardens.

The horrors of the feasts to which her sensitive ears bore witness revolted and sickened the defenseless slave; banquet invitations terrified Nydia, especially those of Arbaces the rich Egyptian; after one particular night at Arbaces' feast, the blind girl defied her master to send her there again. The lash fell upon the back of Nydia until her screams penetrated the wine shop where Glaucus and other noblemen were betting on the gladiators. The Greek broke into the the room and after hot argument, he bought the blind girl.

Among the women of Pompeii, Glaucus' gentle manner and his charm had won first place. The two leading beauties of the city loved him, Ione who combined intellect with beauty until men called her a second Sappho, had given her heart to Glaucus, although Arbaces, her guardian, hated him. Julia, daughter of a wealthy freedman, flaunted her coarse beauty before Glaucus, so that he avoided her snares with difficulty. Thus, when Glaucus bought Nydia, he instructed her how to plead his cause with the lovely Ione, then he sent Nydia to his beloved. Almost heart broken at finding happiness only to lose it, Nydia went to serve the sweetheart of the man she loved.

Arbaces learned that Ione loved Glaucus. He must act quickly. He had been waiting for Ione to mature intellectually before he sought her for himself. Using her trust in himself as her guardian, he brought her to his home. His ardent wooing terrified Ione whose cries rang out unheeded. From silent walls stepped Ione's brother and Glaucus Nydia had brought them.

Arbaces then began to scheme the death of Ione's brother and of Glaucus. Julia the heiress sought Arbaces asking for a love potion that would humble Glaucus at her feet. The Egyptian

(Continued on Page 28)

BULWER-LYTTON NEVER ATTAINED FAVOUR OF ENGLAND'S LITERARY CRITICS

Bulwer-Lytton was born in 1803 and lived until 1873. He was one of England's most prolific writers, yet he never attained favour with the critics. When he was seven years old Bulwer-Lytton had written poetry and at seventeen he published a volume of verse.

A dandy in youth, he travelled widely on the continent and was received by the oldest families of France. His marriage to an Irish girl which later ended in legal separation, estranged him from his mother.

In his public life, Bulwer-Lytton was a member of Parliament and was missed to the peerage. In his professional life, he wrote volume after volume of historical fiction, bringing out a book a year for many years.

"INDIAN HOME"

"Indian Home" magazine has brought out for the month of September a special issue on "Fashion"—fashion for father, mother and child. An article on "Clothes Informal and otherwise for the Home" gives suggestions on how we should be dressed at home, for most people think that dressing only counts when away or out of home. "New Modes in Sari" deals with Indian fashion among women. "Flowers that are a Part of Dress," "Holiday Garb for Milady," "Ear-Jewels in My Lady's Make-up," "The Choice of Perfume" and "Studio Fashion" are some of the other interesting articles. "For Men Only" needs to be studied especially by men who most ungainly copy the western fashion and combine with their eastern clothes. A message from Mrs. Vijay Lakshmi Pandit is on the first page commending the "Indian Home" to every women who is interested in India taking her rightful place in the world.

Mr. Prabhulal Dwivedi, well-known Gujerati playwright, whose popular social play "Vadilano Vanke" had a run of 227 nights, having been staged by the Deshi Natak Samaj at the Princess Theatre, Bombay.

NEW SKETCH OF GENERAL DE GAULLE

Reviewing James Marlow's book "De Gaulle's France and the Key to the Coming Invasion of Germany," General Sir Ernest Swinton writes in the "Observer."

"Mr. Marlow's book claims attention for two reasons. It throws light on a personality quite unknown outside his own country—and practically unknown in it—until the terrible debacle overtook France three months ago. General Charles de Gaulle is now the most prominent Frenchman of the France we know and love. His name stands high in the estimation of the whole world to whom, since his flaming broadcast of June 18, he represents his country and all she stands for. Secondly, in his interesting sketch of this gallant and romantic character the author also reveals the manner in which an acknowledged authority considers it possible for us not only to stave off defeat in our struggle "against this evil thing", but eventually to defeat and crush it so that never again can it bring about another crucifixion of the world.

Of what can and should be done General de Gaulle speaks for himself in language which cannot be misunderstood. General de Gaulle is reticent in his strictures on old comrades. About Marshal Petain we get little. The aged soldier's conduct is now no secret, for he was a defeatist during the Great War and extremely anti-British. We learn little of General Weygand, under whom more about the baffling character General de Gaulle served in 1922. We have de Gaulle's explanation of his chief's final failure and the reasons. The General lost heart and the power of leadership on discovering the extent of the dissolution of the French army and the hopeless situation into which he himself was pitchforked. Responsibility is a searching test. General de Gaulle, indeed, felt it is his duty to ask M. Reynaud to get rid of Weygand.

Of de Gaulle's own activities during the war there is a brief reference to the battle around Laon on May 16 and 18 and near Abbeville on May 30 and 31 when he attacked successfully with his division of tanks, in the latter case pushing back the German ten miles. After this he was described by Weygand as "this admirable, audacious and energetic leader...." General de Gaulle was unfortunate in being right. And the apathy and hostility with which his ideas and suggestions were received by high authority, with the exception of Reynaud, was on a par with the treatment of those officers who before 1914 protested against the doctrine of the offensive preached by the General Staff with such fatal results in the first months of the Great War. He claims that, had his system of attacking with tanks "en masse" and "not in driblets" been given a fair chance, it would have stood the test. An interesting point is that the Germans based their method of employing tanks in the "blitzkrieg" on de Gaulle's writings. The keynote of the method by which General de Gaulle hopes the invasion of Germany may be carried out is given in the following declaration: "Tanks and guns. More guns and more tanks. Thousands of aeroplanes. Tens of thousands of aeroplanes."

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS

By D. G. VYAS

ART IN FESTIVALS

ART INHERENT IN RELIGION—MODERN FESTIVALS AND ART—POLITICS ENCROACHES ON ART —SOUTH AND NORTH INDIAN MUSIC—RADIO IGNORES KANNADA LANGUAGE—FILM IN AMERICA—DR. PICKETT ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—VILLAGE SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL CENTRE.

Art having been an integral part of worship was a prominent feature of the temple and the religious festival in India. Religion esteemed art as its vital necessity because of its realisation by the people as a mainspring of disinterested delight, as an outlet for the expression of love, devotion and ecstasy and as the highest human achievement worthy of dedication to the deity. One of the strong impulses, which stimulated the growth of Indian art, obviously emanated from religion.

Arena Of Adepts

Religious festivals were art-festivals also, because they were the occasions for the expositions of different fine arts. The artists, who used to participate in them, were generally adepts in arts like music, dance and drama. The art of the religious festival was sincere and sound and not sophisticated and superficial, because it was the product of the honest and mature training and was inspired by the devotional and not spectacular motive.

The complex and elaborate technique of Indian arts, which presupposes a thorough grounding in order to attain efficiency in them, kept amateurs aloof from the arena of adepts. Art enhanced the attraction of the festivals and maintained its high standard also so long as it was under the auspices of religion. Since it sought divorce from religion the art of the religious festival has, very nearly, been the continuation of the amateurish and spurious art of the variety entertainment.

Massacre Of Art

Since religion lost ground in Hindu India, art has lost its vigour and vitality. It has, no doubt, begun to move in a larger world, but has been reduced to a skeleton, because those who profess to be its care-takers and consumers have been exploiting it as a means of delectation and not as a dynamic force of life.

The art of the traditional exponents, popularly known as illiterate professionals, is not able to claim authenticity, because their half-baked pupils have found a vast field in modern India to masquerade as veterans. The genuine art of the country is faced with the danger of disintegration, because the modernisation of the religious festivals has been virtually the massacre of art.

Irrelevant Activities

Politics, which is an all-pervading force of the current age, has not failed to spread its tentacles on the religious life of the people. The exploitation of the Ganeshotsava, Navratra, Dasara, etc., as platforms of political and other movements is its unchallengeable testimony. The modern religious festival, which has been evidently transformed into a politico-religious conference has not and is not expected to have an urge towards maintatning the purity, integrity and efficiency of art.

A portrait by Mr. D. G. Bhojvani which won the first prize of Rs. 100 at the last exhibition at Poona.

Why should politics encroach upon art when it enjoys the privilege of an extensive platform? Lectures on Indian sculpture during the Ganeshotsav or on Indian dance and music during the Navratra are rarely organised. The demand for the expositions of the classical technique of arts by veterans conversant with the artistic implications of religious festivals is beyond expectation in face of the growing demand for the high lights of the political and social movements.

Reorientation of the religious festival does not presuppose retrogression of art. Secularisation of art should not lead to its starvation; democratisation of art should not result in its disintegration. The soul of India, which is enshrined in her art, must have a free scope to reassert itself. The religious festival, which is the main and traditional sphere of art, ought to remain untrampled and untrammelled by the relevant activities. It should retain the purity and stimulate the progress of art.

Why Strangers?

One of the interesting features of the Navaratra festival celebrated by the South Indian Association at the Asthik Samaj Hall was the inclusion in the programme for Sunday, October 6, of the North Indian music by the School of Indian Music of Professor Devdhar. It marked a move towards closer cultural contact essential to the interprovincial understanding and unity.

The North and South Indian schools of music should not remain strangers to each other when they are residents within the municipal limits of a city like Bombay. The organisers of the musical concerts of either school should follow the precedent set by the South Indian Association and should include music of both the schools in their programmes.

Better Programmes

The All India Radio should not turn a deaf ear to the resolution passed during the celebration of the "Nada Habba,"—the Karnataka National Festival—at the Sir C. J. Hall on Saturday, October 5 protesting against the policy in not giving recognition to the Kannada language. One of the chief aims of the radio in India should be the establishment of cultural contacts through music, between various provinces. The All-India Radio should, therefore, not ignore the claim of Karnataka which had a rich literary and cultural heritage.

The conference of the Station Directors of the All-India Radio which was held at Delhi on September 26 is said to have examined various methods of improving the programmes, particularly of talks and music, and decided to intensify the training of artists during the course of rehearsals and to extend the system of touring by the programme staff in order to get fresh talent.

The radio ought to lay more emphasis on the North and South Indian classical music and also on the talks, especially in provincial languages, on the artistic and cultural subjects. It should be pointed out that some of those who can substantially contribute to such programmes are not necessarily in lime-light. The high standard of the programmes of music and talks will not be easy to maintain unless the radio authorities endeavour to discover the hidden talent.

Film And Education

Unlike India America has appreciated the value of the film as a subject and medium of education. The production of a film in all its aspects in Hollywood by students recently marked the completion of the course of cinematography at the University of Southern California. A fresh instance of the exploitation of the film as an educational vehicle is furnished by the New York University College of Engineering which has applied the animated cartoon technique to the educational films as a means of streamlining certain engineering courses. Filmed-lectures facilitate the class-work and make it more interesting. Will Indian Universities emulate America in introducing cinematography as an educational subject.

Not Panacea

The observations made by Dr. Ralph E. Pickett, Associate Dean, School of Education, New York University, on vocational education in his article in the "New York Times" which was reprinted by the "Hindu" of Sunday October 6, will be found interesting, in view of vocational training being to the forefront of educational reforms in India. According to him vocational education is not a panacea for educational ills nor is it a substitute of general education, but on the contrary it must have a solid background of general and cultural education, and should be imparted to him who needs it, wants it and is likely to profit by it. The aptitude and ability of the student should determine the selection of the type of vovational education in every individual case. In India whatever be the vocation that one chooses he ought to receive training in art-appreciation as well.

Social Centre

Mrs. Ganga K. Hiranandani has, in her article on "The Village School" and appeared in the "Hindu" of Sunday September 29 advocated the organisation of the village school in India as a centre for the development of the education, social and cultural life of the village on the model of the village college recently started in Cambridgeshire. It should be noted that the social activities should not distract the school from the pursuit of its primary objective.

Successful functioning of the village school as a social centre if introduced in India will depend upon the adequate training, ability and willingness of the teacher to undertake the extra-curricular work and on the active co-operation of other institutions devoted to social uplift. The experiment of the revival of rural culture, which involves the problem of village art, should ensure the survival of the indegenous traditions of art. Revivalism should not be modernism in disguise.

A WEEK OF WAR

New Order In Far East

By N. G. JOG

OCTOBER, 18.

The most important event during the last week has undoubtedly been the opening of the Burma Road.

In itself the decision of the British Government not to renew the understanding with Japan is of a negative character. It merely restores the "status quo."

But its reactions are bound to be very positive and very far-reaching. It represents the end of the appeasement policy followed by Britain in the Far East for almost a decade now.

The landslide which began with Manchukuo has been at last halted in the Burma-Yunnan Road. The blunder that was begun by Sir John Simon, when Britain was at the peak of her power and prestige at the beginning of the third decade of the twentieth century, has at last been rectified by Mr. Winston Churchill when Britain is facing the challenge to her very existence at the opening of the fourth. It may well be called a Decade Of Disillusionment!

The opening of the Burma Road will not mark for Britain merely the end of the old order in the Far East but also the firm beginning of the new, in collaboration with the United States of America. It is already hinted that the Governor of Hongkong may soon rescind the order of the closure of the Hongkong highway to China. Canada has already banned the export of copper to Japan following the example of her neighbour. It is further expected that India will follow suit by prohibiting the export of scrap-iron.

Japan's Reactions

What will be the reactions of Japan to this sudden tightening of the economic strings? Will the latter succeed in checking her career of barefaced aggression or will it further incite her to rush headlong into the arms of its Axis partners and to provoke an immediate crisis?

Such a step was, of course, clearly anticipated by the Japanese government and people. Whatever they are, they do not lack hardheaded realism and they realise by now that the Three Power Pact has not proved an undiluted success.

The Tokio warlords have certainly not delayed in declaring their decision to bomb the Chinese side of the Burma Road without any loss of time. Thanks to the betrayal of Indo-China by the Vichy Government they are in a position to endanger the use of the Burma Road as also the safety of Kumming, the capital of Yunnan. The nearest aerodrome on the Indo-Chinese border is at a distance of barely 250 miles and the Japanese are thus in a position to keep a constant barrage of bombs on the transport.

Again the Hongkong highway is practically of no commercial use as the Eastern Gibraltar is itself a beleagured fortress and its line of communication with China is entirely in Japanese hands. However little might be the actual advantage of the opening of the route, it nevertheless indicates a new orientation of Sino-British relations.

There are, moreover, reasons to believe that the Japanese bark will probably prove worse than the bite. Whatever damage they may inflict upon the caravans that have already begun to move on the 700 mile road, the Japanese bombers will not succeed in closing the road altogeher. It may be remembered that the Canton-Hankow railway line was kept running for a very long time in spite of the constant aerial attacks during the first year of the "incident." One may thus be assured that vital if not substantial supplies will now start reaching General Chiang-Kai-Shek through the Burma-Yunnan artery.

Economic Halter

This is, however, the least part of the story. The most important issue is whether Japan will cry halt to her war-mongering or whether egged by her European friends she will go the whole hog and end in open hostilities with Britain or and the United States.

As I pointed out last week, Nippon's first reactions at any rate have been more discreet than valorous. It has in fact tried to explain away the Tripartite Pact altogether and generally to put the soft pedal on her friendship with the Nazis and Fascists. This unexpected denouement has in fact infuriated Herr von Ribbentrop, whose Far East calculations are in the danger of misfiring if the new tendencies gain momentum in Tokyo.

It must be remembered that Japan is already stuck up to her neck in the Chinese "incident." The undeclared war is now dragging on into its fourth year and yet the annihilation of the Chiang-Kai-Shek regime is nowhere in sight. Four years of intensive fighting has already drained Japan heavily both in men and materials and whatever the bravado of her Jingo rulers, she cannot afford lightly to add to her foes.

Besides she is mostly at the mercy of her potential enemies for the supply of the raw materials which keep her military and industrial machinery going. The embargo put by the United States and Canada on the dispatch of oil, iron, aluminium, copper, nickel and other vital goods will soon cripple her badly.

Her vast air force, for example, is dependant to a very large extent on the shipment of oil from America. Economically Japan is a most vulnerable country and in the event of hostilities with Great Britain and the United States her imports would dry up in no time. Her new allies in Europe are not in a position to help her in any way, the Italian navy being bottled up in the Mediterranean while the German navy is practically non-existent. It is natural, therefore, that to all appearance Japan is "terribly scared", as the New York "Herald-Tribune" put it.

Danger Still

This does not mean, however, that she will beat a definite retreat from her new position, howsoever perilous it may be proving for the time being or that she will hurriedly jettison the Three Power Pact. Her statesmen are seasoned diplomats and they will yet find means to extricate themselves from their present difficulties.

Their trump-card in this connection is, believe it or not, Soviet Russia! They are furiously busy wooing their traditional enemy and already there are thick rumours in various capitals that a non-aggression pact between Japan and Russia is a distinct and immediate possibility!

Such an eventuality need not surprise anybody who has followed the tortuous foreign policy of Stalin. His ambassador in Washington is at present engaged in conversations with the American authorities for a rapprochement between the two countries and the recent trade agreement represents a change for the better between U.S.-Soviet relations.

History is thus in a sense repeating itself and I for one would not wonder if Stalin throws another bombshell in the shape of a Japanese-Soviet Pact on the lines of his historic agreement with Germany in August 1939. That pact was quickly followed by the European war and there is every likelihood of the expected understanding with Japan leading to a war in the Far East.

How far Japan will profit by such a pact is a different matter, which may be reserved for a later discussion. But such a possibility proves that the danger in the Far East remains still and may at any moment assume serious proportions.

Balkan Consolidation

While Hitler is consolidating his position in Rumania, all the Balkan countries are feeling extremely apprehensive about the future. The fear, indeed, extends as far as Iran and Iraq, as is illustrated by the former country starting "large-scale manoeuvres of an unprecedented character" which the Shah himself is said to be personally directing.

Whether Hitler decides to drive towards the Near or the Middle East, he has to negotiate with Turkey which so far has taken a firm stand. Both the Turkish Government and press have again and again emphasized their determination to resist the aggressor and it is significantly pointed that more than the British guarantee, the two and a half million of Turkish bayonets bar the path of any invader. There is no doubt that the strong attitude of the Turks is causing a good deal of anxiety to Hitler

A report says, therefore, that he is likely to postpone his eastern 'blitzkrieg' altogether and that for the present he will be content to consolidate his position in the Balkans. He is also credited with the intention of extending his hegemony over the Aegean Sea, whose islands will not only provide him with aerodromes and submarine hideouts but will also facilitate the task of subjugating Turkey later on.

Greece, however, has got the backing of Britain and, thanks to the Royal Navy, the latter country is in a position to anticipate Hitler in the Eastern Mediterranean. The R.A.F. will be, indeed, glad to have advanced bases in the Aegean isles from which they can bomb the Rumanian oilfields.

Peace Offensive

There is also the possibility of Hitler launching a fresh peace offensive. This suggestion was mooted immediately after the German advance into Rumania and only the sorry fate of his previous peace offensives seems to have deterred Hitler from once more posing as an angel of peace.

His agents in occupied and neutral countries are nevertheless persevering in their efforts for a cessation of hostilities on the basis of the recognition of the German conquests. Even if those fresh attempts are not immediately fruitful, they will help—so it is hoped in Berlin—in cracking the morale of the Britishers.

A peace offensive at this juncture may also be useful in putting the Soviet off the scent. The occupation of Rumania—which is like a dagger thrust into Russia's vitals—has naturally made Stalin considerably apprehensive though so far he has adroitly managed to keep his reactions to himself.

Just at present very important discussions are taking place between M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and the representatives of the various European Powers as also of the United States. Whether those talks lead to a clarification—or further confusion—of the issues is too much to say in view of the background of Soviet diplomacy.

Germany is doing its level best to placate Stalin by offering him an exclusive sphere of influence in the Near East while Japan is probably extending a guarantee about the present frontier of Russian territory in the Far East. Stalin is too wily a person to be misled by the assurances and avowals either of Japan or Germany but on the other hand he is not anxious to provoke hostilities until his own war preparations are thoroughly complete.

He is feverishly busy at present in putting the Red Army on a new basis and in bringing it to the highest pitch of efficiency and striking power. But whom does he want to strike?—that remains the question of questions.

RIVAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN SYLHET

CALCUTTA, Oct. 18.

At the annual general meeting of the Sylhet District Congress Committee (owing allegiance to the official Bengal Provincial Congress Committee) a new Executive Committee has been formed with Mrs. Saralabala Dev as President and Mr. Probodh Chandra Kar as Secretary. The Executive Committee consists of sixty-one members.

A Rival District Congress Committee has been formed here with Mr. Sibendra Chandra Biswas M.L.A., as President and Mr. Suresh Chandra Dev, organiser of the Forward Bloc, as Secretary. This Committee has been affiliated to the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee — A. P.

Current Week's Film Fare

Humour From New Angle

"Diwali", Ranjit Film Company's new picture was released on Saturday afternoon as a special Diwali entertainment. You see enough of lights, illumination and crackers in the concluding parts of the film to justify that name. In tune with the gaiety of the occasion, the concluding parts are in technicolour and deliberately humorous. The picture does promise to be a good Diwali entertainment.

Professional Fads

Madhuri as the woman barrister, Motilal as the humanitarian doctor, Vasantee as the truthful and honest daughter of a godfearing father acted by Date and Suresh as the innocent brother of the doctor who develops criminal tendencies later on have given fine performances to the delight of the audience. The alternately comic and serious moods of Dr. Kailash, acted by Motilal do not strike one as quite happy but in both moods, he shows his proved acting ability. The lawyer, the doctor and another artist in the film have their own professional superstitions and on their exposure, rests the entertaining character of the film than on the deliberately funny scenes, designed to create laughter.

Kananbala-Pahari Duets

"Har-Jeet" of New Theatres, which has already captivated the hearts of music lovers now goes in the third week at West End and keeps on attracting crowds for the fine duets of Kananbala and Pahari Sanyal.

Is The Title Justified

"Geeta" alias "Karmayoga" is being hotly discussed in the Press to find out how far the teaching of "Geeta", viz., doing one's duty without expecting any return from its performance is in consonance with the development and end of the story. That makes more and more people see it and whether they are able to decide the question about "Geeta's" teaching, they go satisfied with the performances of Chandramohan, Durga Khote and others.

'Vidyapati' At Lamington

Pictures like "Bharosa" "Devayani", "Narsi Bhagat", "Bandhan", "Dnyaneshwar" and "Woman" are still quite popular, though new Diwali attractions will weigh more with the cine-going public. "Vidyapati" New Theatres' classic, which Mr. Ram Bagai said, he would like to show American audiences, with English titles superimposed on it, is once again at Lamington for a week and those who have missed it before have a chance of seetng it.

Cowboy Comedian Joins Cast Of Beery Film

Chill Wills, cowboy comedian, who scored a success in BOOM TOWN with Clark Gable and Spencer Tracy, recently won another important assignment as a result. He was chosen to play Lafe, village blacksmith, in BAD MAN OF WYOMING with Wallace Beery, at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

His role is that of a shiftless character whose sister, played by Marjorie Main, usually does his work and becomes known as the "Lady Blacksmith" of the Western frontier town in which action takes place. He has many comedy episodes with Beery and others and also figures in a dramatic episode.

Motilal and Madhuri in 'Diwali' Ranjit's new picture at Royal Opera House.

FOREIGN PICTURES

"Pride and Prejudice", a great novel of Victorian days by Jane Austen has been made into a picture in which Greer Garson and Lawrence Olivier play Elizabeth and Darcy respectively is easily the picture to see this week. The atmosphere and dialogue in the novel have been neatly reproduced in the film at Metro.

"All This And Heaven Too" which is continued at the Excelsior fully deserves this extension, Charles Boyer and Bette Davis give excellent performances aided by a very competent supporting cast.

Miss Suryanayaki, the heroine of the Telugu talkie "Rytu-Biddu" to be shown to-day at Broadway talkies at 11-30 a.m. It deals with the Zemindar-ryot conflict in Indian polity.

"Earthbound" is a ghost story at the Regal in which the cameraman of the 20th Century Fox has used clever tricks to photograph what looks like a ghost. Warner Baxter is the ghost and Andrea Leeds plays opposite him.

"Our Town" at New Empire has an ordinary story of life but its reproduction on the screen has made it extraordinarily good. While one sees an American boy and girl grow from children into middle-aged people, one feels as if one is living their life.

Mr. Bhudo Wadhwani

The name 'Bhudo Advani' published on this page as a title of a single column block last Sunday should be read as Bhudo Wadhwani.

INDIA'S FOUR-FOOTED STAR PASSES AWAY

While columns and columns of Newspapers are never tired of singing the praise of To-day's most popular stars, a 'stop Press' news comes in to shock the entire film Industry. The Four-footed marvel of the Screen, the hero of a good many thrillers Wadia's PUNJAB KA BETA is dead.

In the death of PUNJAB-

KA-BETA, the Wadia's have lost a Box Office Personality. But the loss is not theirs only..... The millions of picture-goers to whom Punjab-Ka-Beta meant unalloyed entertainment have also suffered a grievous loss.

CHARLES WINNINGER WINS ANOTHER M.-G.-M. ROLE

Charles Winninger, popular character actor, will play the important role of Michael Noonan in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film, LITTLE NELLY KELLY, which will star Judy Garland.

The role is that of Judy's grandfather, good-natured and irresponsible, who believes that men were never made to work and goes about proving his theory. Winninger will be remembered for his work in BABES IN ARMS, in which he appeared with Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland.

LITTLE NELLY KELLY will be produced by Arthur Freed. Others in the cast include George Murphy and Douglas McPhail. Norman Taurog will direct.

HOLIDAY SPIRIT IN WADIA STUDIOS

Celebration Of Puja Holidays On Bengal Scale

One of the gayest spots in Bombay during the Puja days was the Wadia Studios, where the 'Puja' was celebrated with great pomp and eclat. It was perhaps the first time that Puja was celebrated on such a grand scale in the Wadia Studios. Fortunately this year, more than half the staff consisted of Bengalis who gave a colour and a touch of distinction to the whole function. The tri-lingual picture Rajnartaki under production was of course the cause for the presence of Bengali staff. The Puja itself was a sight worth seeing, and reminded one of Calcutta. People of all communities irrespective of the province from which they came,—Bengalis, Gujeratis, Parsis, and Maharashtrians all joined in the prayer to invoke the blessings of mother Durga.

There were guests too, on the occasion of the Puja at the Wadia Studios. Guests, besides the innumerable visitors who have been pouring in to see the shooting of Rajnartaki, India's first English Picture. On the Puja day though there was no 'shooting', there were good many other items to entertain the visitors and the guests. The programme was spread over two days, and among the many interesting items were recitations from Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice,' and 'Julius Caesar' by Prithviraj the hero of Rajnartaki; Statue posing, and muscle control by Nayampalli, Recitation from Tagore by Manmatha Ray, the author of Rajnartaki, 'Merry Moments of Modern Magic' by Mino the Mystic, and a scene from 'Othello' by Jal Khambatta. Ahin Chowdhury, the great character actor of Bengal read out the welcome address, while the inimitable Timir Baran thrilled the guests and visitors with his famous Sarode. There was also a Stage play 'Ratkan' in Bengali, enacted by some members of the staff most of whom are not professional artistes.

The generous spirit of Producer B. H. Wadia was again revealed on the occasion of the Puja. Without minding the loss of nearly Rs. 5,000 the Producer had declared five days as holidays to celebrate the Puja this year. It is notable that a staff who are paid more than Rs. 30,000 in the aggregate every month, were given a holiday for five days, and this year's Puja was marked with special significance to the Industry as it coincided with the shooting of India's first English picture.

Inspite of the holidays we are assured, that the picture Rajnartaki will be ready for release during December as already announced. Director Modhu Bose had worked vigorously on this picture and consequently had always been far in advance of the schedule. It is now announced that the picture Rajnartaki will be released at Pathe Cinema, Bombay during the ensuing X-mas Holidays. Which version will be released first is not yet known, as the executives have not yet made their decision on this point. The picture is being made in three versions, it will be remembered. (English, Bengali and Hindi).

BRITAIN NOT YET OUT OF WOOD

London Keen On Its Defence Problem

Three Ways Of Winning The War

Battle Of Africa Bound To Be One Of The Most Decisive In World'

LONDON, OCT. 19.

REUTER'S MILITARY CORR ESPONDENT WRITES: THE OFFICIAL DELAY IN REVEALING THE ATTEMPTED GERMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN ON SEPTE MBER 16 CAN ONLY BE INTERPRETED AS MEANING THAT TH E HOUR HAS NOT YET ARRIVED FOR SELF-CONGRATULATIO N ON ANYBODY'S PART, THAT THE DANGER OF COMPLACENC Y MUST BE AVOIDED AT ALL COSTS AND THAT THE TASK AHEAD MUST ABSORB ALL BRITISH ATTENTION.

There are three obvious policies and three ways of winning the war; the first is to regard the battle of Britain as the German main effort and defend the fortress by a supreme effort, whatever may be happening elsewhere. The second is to wage an amphibious warfare against vulnerable points on the enemy's long coastline from Narvik to Spain. The third is to regard everything as a side show except the campaign in North Africa for the defence of Egypt and the East. Each of these policies claims ardent supporters.

IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

London dwellers are naturally influenced by the immediate problem of its defence, and would increase all measures for that purpose. The policy, of amphibious war giving the enemy no rest and keeping him in a state of continual surprise is based upon the theory of exploiting the invaluable asset of sea power. As was proved at Cherbourg, the Navy and the R.A.F. can attack almost anywhere they choose, and it might even be possible to land mechanised troops in co-operation to make extensive raids without necessarily occupying enemy territory for more than a short space.

ADVOCATES OF 'SPEARHEAD POLICY'

THIS SPEARHEAD POLICY HAS MANY ADVOCATES. IT CONFERS AN INITIATIVE ON THE NAVY, WHEREAS STATIC DEFENCE LEAVES THE INITIATIVE WITH THE ENEMY. THE THIRD POLICY—DEFENCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST—DEPENDS, TO SOME EXTENT, UPON FUTURE ENEMY ACTION.

The initiative must remain in Marshal Graziani's hands, if only because of the avowed objective of the Italians to invade Egypt. It is probably not British intention to invade Libya, although successful well-timed counter-attack might produce that effect. The defence of Egypt is of such primary importance that whatever may happen nearer home is not likely to influence British effort there. The winter's approach may enable the navy to carry out all three policies simultaneously. Bad weather will help the defence of Britain by helping the defenders to conceal vital targets, but it will not deter the navy and the R.A.F. from operations like those at Cherbourg.

BATTLE OF AFRICA

THE BATTLE OF AFRICA, WHEN IT COMES, IS BOUND TO BE ONE OF THE MOST DECISIVE IN THE WORLD. EVENTS HAVE GONE TOO FAR FOR IT TO BE AVOIDED BY EITHER SIDE. MEANTIME THE ARMY

U. S. WARSHIP'S MYSTERIOUS MOVE

SHANGHAI, Oct. 19.

The flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet the "Augusta" sailed unexpectedly from here on Friday morning for an unknown destination.—Reuter.

THE NAVY AND THE AIR FORCE ARE EXPANDING BEHIND A VEIL OF SECRECY, BUT WHEN THE VEIL IS LIFTED, EVEN BRITAIN WILL BE ASTONISHED AT HER GREAT STRENGTH.—REUTER'S SPECIAL.

PEACE THROUGH PRODUCTION

Wendell Wilkie Accuses Present Govt.

SAINT LOUIS, Oct. 18.

The only road to peace is production, said Mr. Wendell Wilkie in a speech in which he declared the present Government as incapable of solving the problem of industrial production in war as it had been in peace.

Production was the only way to reinforce Britain.—Reuter.

GROWING SCEPTICISM ABOUT AXIS REPORTS

Turkey To Resist Any Violation Of Her Territory

CAIRO, Oct. 19.

While interest has naturally been aroused throughout the Near East by specious reports from Axis sources, regarding the impending German moves, there is a general disposition to take German hints of the possibility of a drive to the South-East, through Anatolia, with increasing scepticism. Support is lent to this view by all reports reaching here from Turkey.

Two outstanding impressions are retained by a Reuter special correspondent who has just made a 1,300 mile journey from Istanbul across Syria and Palestine to Cairo—firstly, Turkey's absolute determination to resist any violation of her territory and, secondly, the virtually impenetrable nature of Anatolia, especially in winter.

ATATURK'S FORESIGHT TELLS.

General Ataturk had realised that his Republic's army was liable to be weaker in mechanised units than those of the great Western Powers, and, therefore, not only did he plan his strategic roads accordingly, but also deliberately omitted to construct certain roads where they might prove advantageous to an advancing enemy.

The Egyptian Gazette emphasises that in any drive through Turkey, the Germans would find no oil and little food and ammunition, while transport of these necessities from Germany would be a super-human task with the Danube frozen over for many months, and adds:

IF GREECE & TURKEY STAND TOGETHER

"The position of Greece and Turkey is not desperate, and if they stand together they can, with the aid of Britain, wreck any plans that Hitler may have in this part of the world."—Reuter.

NAZI WARNING TO SOVIET

No Extension Of Influence In Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.

A report that the German delegation in Moscow has informed the Soviet Foreign Office that attempts to extend Soviet influence in Europe must cease has been sent to the "New York News' by its Helsinki Correspondent who adds that the Soviet was informed that Germany and Italy intended "to protect" the Balkan countries from further Russian penetration.

The delegation also suggests, adds the correspondent that the Soviets should supply millions of tons of grain and other products urgently needed to feed Holland, Belgium and Northern France.

"Economic co-operation" was also suggested whereby Germany would retain part of her markets in the Baltic and Bessarabia.

Only For Men Of Bhave's Standard

Mahatma Not Out Merely To Fill Jails

WARDHA, Oct. 19.

"As long as I am alive, I shall not permit anyone who has signed the pledge of satyagraha and not keeping it to offer satyagraha. I have received complaints that some satyagrahis even now do not spin yarn or wear pure Khadi and yet they want me to ask them to practise individual civil disobedience. Only men who come to the level of Vinobaji will be permitted to offer satyagraha, as that satyagraha alone will benefit the country. I do not want to fill the jails, as they are already filled with the thieves and dacoits", said Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an interview he granted yesterday to Seth Poonamchand Ranka, President, Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee, at Sewagram.—United Press.

BHAVE'S THIRD SPEECH

WARDHA, Oct. 19.

Delivering the third speech of his Satyagraha this morning at Seloo, a village ten miles from Wardha, Mr. Vinoba Bhave said that the purpose of his campaign was to check the extension of war to India. The speaker maintained that non-violence was the best weapon to win Independence.

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Bhave would address a meeting to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. at Deoli, a town ten miles from Wardha.—A.P.

REASON FOR SELF-RESTRAINT

Kripalani's Circular To Provincial Committees

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 19.

"So far as war resistance goes, it is confined to particular individuals selected by Gandhiji from time to time. The rest of the army is not required to break the law. They might not (unless called upon) exercise, for the time being, their undoubted right to advise the public against direct or indirect participation in the present war effort. This self-restraint we should impose on ourselves for the progressive work and ultimate success of the movement."

This observation is made by Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, in a circular addressed to all the Provincial Congress Committees, in connection with the present Satyagraha campaign launched by the Congress. Along with the circular is enclosed Gandhiji's statement on the movement.

The Secretary lays special stress on the constructive programme, and also urges for the enrolment of primary Congress members, which has slackened.—United Press.

ISOLATED ATTACKS DO LITTLE DAMAGE

Two Enemy Bombers Shot Down

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Little enemy air activity occurred over Britain, to-day, (Saturday). A few isolated aircraft dropped a small number of bombs in Kent, during the morning. One bomber was shot down. Early in the afternoon a single enemy aircraft dropped several bombs in the Midlands, but little damage and no casualties are reported.

A second enemy bomber was shot down in South-West England, during the afternoon. No bombs are reported to have fallen in this part of the country. Later in the afternoon a formation of enemy fighters penetrated towards London, but, states the Air Ministry, no reports of dropping of bombs have been received.—Reuter.

BRITISH STRAW VOTE FORETELLS:

Roosevelt's Re-Election Certain

Majority Of More Than Two To One?

34 STATES: FOR ROOSEVELT (366 VOTES) | **14 STATES: FOR WILLKIE (165 VOTES)**

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

REUTER'S CHIEF CORRESPONDENT IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WRITES:—

MR. ROOSEVELT WILL BE RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT, ON NOVEMBER 5, BY A MAJORITY OF MORE THAN TWO TO ONE, OVER HIS REPUBLICAN OPPONENT. MR. WENDELL WILLKIE, ACCORDING TO A POLL TAKEN BY REUTER THROUGH REUTER CORRESPONDENTS IN EACH OF THE 48 STATES IN THE U. S. A.

SOLID SUPPORT TO ROOSEVELT

According to this British straw vote, Mr. Roosevelt will carry 34 States, representing 366 electoral votes, compared with 14 States and 165 electoral votes for Mr. Willkie. While this majority is not as large as those by which Mr. Roosevelt was elected in 1932 and 1936, it indicates that the contest will be by no means as close as Mr. Willkie's supporters have predicted.

THE DECIDING FACTOR.

The war is likely to be the deciding factor in the election. Pre-occupation with the war situation has made the question of the third term a minor issue, that is not likely to be decisive in any State. To judge from individual reports of Reuter correspondents, the prevailing sentiment of the American electorate may just be summed up in the words of Mr. La Guardia, Mayor of New York and Chairman of the American section of the Joint United States Canadian Defence Board:—"They would rather have Mr. Roosevelt with his known faults than Mr. Willkie with his unknown virtues".

With Mr. Willkie, accepting 'in toto' the present Government's policy of all possible help for Britain and of "total defence" for the United States, the foreign policy has been practically removed as an issue and the campaign has been fought along lines not essentially different from those of four years ago.

Once more Mr. Roosevelt has manoeuvred his opponent into arguing "I can do it better", and although Mr. Willkie is waging a much more forceful campaign than Governor Landon, he does not seem, in the judgment of Reuter correspondents, to be meeting with much more success.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.

A notable feature of the Reuter poll is the demonstration of the hold Mr. Roosevelt retains over voters both in the Far West and the Industrial States of the Eastern Seaboard. Together with the traditionally "Solid" South, these populous areas give the President an unassailable preponderance. Mr. Willkie's votes are confined in the East to Pennsylvania and Delaware, and three rural States of New England, his main strength coming from nine States in the Middle-West, stretching in an unbroken line from Ohio to Wyoming.—Reuter.

RATHER SURPRISING FACT.

On a population basis, the working class vote including Trade Unionists and unemployed is overwhelmingly in favour of President Roosevelt. The farmers are, on balance, slightly against him and businessmen, small and large, are to be counted in a majority, for Mr. Willkie. Considering that Mr. Roosevelt's, 'running mate' is Henry Wallace, the 'New Deal' Secretary for Agriculture, the President's failure to win the farm vote is rather surprising. The Reuter poll, however, shows it to be a clearly recognizable phenomenon. It is attributed to three factors:—Firstly, the New Deal reciprocal trade treaty programme, which has opened American markets to farmers in Canada and Latin America; secondly, the enormous amount of red tape and bureaucratic control that farmers connect with the present farm programme; thirdly, personal popularity among farmers of Senator Charles McNary, Republican Vice-Presidential candidate.

CRUCIAL POINT.

The Republican railure to win the three Pacific Coast States, Oregon, Washington and California, is one of the crucial points of the campaign. Individual reports obtained from each State by Reuter give an insight into the campaign and a few extracts are quoted:—

On Foreign Policy: Sentiment here is now isolationist only in a limited way. Almost all persons want to aid Britain. voters are as yet uncertain whether Mr. Willkie could measure up to the War-President demands (from Indiana).

International tensions are keeping many who dislike a third term reluctantly for Mr. Roosevelt (from Utah).

On Labour vote: organised labour on the Pacific Coast is for Mr. Roosevelt (Oregon).

On Farm Programme; farmers are overwhelmingly for Mr. Willkie (Illinois).

A MATTER OF GRATITUDE

Reports agree unanimously that the Democratic political machine is functioning more smoothly than Mr. Willkie's organisation. After eight years of office there are many Government employees in all parts of the country who are counted on to vote for Mr. Roosevelt, out of political gratitude. "Federal employees have been given a stern nod to vote for F.D.R." a correspondent in Arizona reports laconically to Reuter "but many of their wives are for Mr. Willkie."

WILLKIE'S SUPPORTERS

The Reuter poll shows that the following 14 States are for Mr. Willkie:—

Main, New Hampshire, Vermont, Delaware, Pensylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansa and Wyoming. For Mr. Roosevelt are the remaining 34 States.

Note:—A Reuter poll which was taken for the first time during the last Presidential election correctly predicted Mr. Roosevelt's victory over Governor Landon in 1936.—Reuter.

Japanese Planes Bomb Burma Road

ATTACK ON MEKONG BRIDGE

None Of 500 Lorries With Military Equipment Damaged

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Bombing of the Chinese section of the Burma Road is believed to have been carried out by Japanese aircraft from their bases in Indo-China.

A Japanese spokesman declared that a large number of aircraft took part in the bombing which was largely successful and made the road unusable.

No confirmation of any serious damage to the road is available from Chinese sources.

Five hundred lorries left Lashio last night with military equipment and so far as is known none of them has been hit.-

SKY CLEARS FOR JAPANESE BOMBERS?

Japanese naval aircraft bombed the Burma Road yesterday and scored direct hits on a bridge, claims a Japanese naval communique from an air base somewhere at the front.

No Chinese convoys were seen on the Burma Road, according to the statement of the Commander of the Air Squadrons, quoted by the communique, which adds "although clouds hampered visibility near the Yunnan-Indo-China border, the sky cleared, when the Japanese raiders appeared over the route and permitted attackers to score direct hits on a bridge which formed the main objective.

The Japanese raiders did not encounter any opposition either in the air or from the ground."

It is understood that the bridge concerned in the attack spans the upper reaches of the Mekong river in the Chinese territory.—Reuter.

Planes To Be Supplied And New Loan To Be Extended

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

Satisfaction at the re-opening of the Burma Road is tempered somewhat by reports to-day that Japan has been able to force the American Netherlands and British oil companies in the Netherlands East Indies to supply her with about 40 per cent of her total oil needs.

Mr. Cordell Hull stated at his press conference yesterday that he had no information on the subject but the New York "Times" makes a declaration on "authoritative information".

It is stated in some circles here that Japan's oil reserves are getting so low that she has only sufficient of some important grades, to last her about eight weeks.

U. S. Planes For China

It is pointed out that import from the Netherlands East Indies of seven million barrels during the next six months would give her reasonably adequate supplies till next spring.

While Japan is getting this help from the Netherlands Indies, however, China is likely to obtain more help from the United States.

In addition to the probable new loan it is believed that she may also get a number of fighting planes with which to beat off the constant Japanese air attacks on Chungking and the threatened attacks on the newly opened Burma Road.

New Loan To China

Another American loan to China is in prospect and is bigger than before.

It is reported in well-informed quarters that Chinese authorities some time ago had asked for a hundred million dollars. Twenty-five millions were granted at the time when Japan announced her adherence to the Axis.

Some observers believe that the sum was given promptly as an eloquent political gesture to show Japan that the United States stood behind China as an opponent of Japanese aggression.

The new loan is expected to be announced shortly and is likely to be 50,000,000 dollars.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PILOTS BOMB BURMA ROAD

Cities In Yunan Province Heavily Attacked

CHUNGKING, Oct. 19.

Less than 12 hours after the road was reopened, Japanese pilots made their first swoop. Thirtysix war planes bombed the Road at various points, says a Kunming message, after a reconnoitering flight on the previous day. Japanese planes, operating from the new bases in French Indo-China, also subjected Kunming at the terminus of the Burma Road, and other cities in Yunnan Province to heavy attack.

Altogether 52 Japanese planes are estimated to have participated in the raids on Yunnan yester-

(Continued on Page 19)

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Ashwin Vad 4, 1996
Muslim : Ramzan 18, 1359
Parsi : Ardibehest 16, 1310
Hightide : 1-58 13-42
Lowtide : 7-51,, 19-46
Sunrise : 6h. 34m.
Sunset : 6h. 13m.

MONDAY, October 21.

Corporation meeting, 2-30 p.m. (B.T.).

TUESDAY, October 22.

Rotary Club of Bombay : Luncheon Meeting. Rotarian W. M. Martin will speak on "Speak up, please". Taj Mahal Hotel, 1-30 p.m.

FORJET MIDDLE SCHOOL

The "Sarado-Utsava" of the school will take place to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY

For sanitary rounds and visiting chawls, the members of the Society will meet to-day (Sunday) at 9-45 a.m. at Jacob Circle Tram Terminus.

ASSAGAO UNION

The 16th annual general meeting of the Assagao Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Rehem Mansion, Causeway to adopt report and accounts of the year 1939-40.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ASTROLOGY

The second annual meeting of the Indian Institute of Astrology and Samudrik will take place to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Sardar Griha near Crawford Market.

BOMBAY NORTH SARASWAT UNION

The social gathering of the Saraswat Union (Bombay North) will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at Wanamalli Hall, Chabildas Road, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.).

ASANAS AND SELF-UPLIFT

Amrutlal H. Chandarana will take on the above subject, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in Seksaria Building, near Prarthana Samaj, under the auspices of Ramtirth Yogashram.

SARASWAT DEEN VATSAL SANGH

The annual general meeting of the Sangh will be held in Saraswat Brahman Samaj Hall, Saraswat Bank building, Nikadwani Lane to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m.

SOCIAL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Parel Social Service Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., the extraordinary general meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at Mody Minar, Byculla.

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE

At 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the City High School, Thakurdwar, Mr. S. S. Gupte will move that "In the opinion of the House the Modern Youth is not playing the Proper Role in life." Miss K. K. Vakharkar will preside.

BOMBAY LEAGUE OF RADICAL CONGRESSMEN

A general meeting of the League will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. in the office of the "Independent India". Some important issues, regarding the forthcoming C. E. C. meeting at Meerut will be discussed.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Psychology of Memory" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

SAYAJIRAO SANGIT KALABHAVAN

On behalf of Shrimant Sayajirao Maharaj Sangit Kalabhavan, Prof. Yeshvantrao will deliver a lecture on "Ragalankar in Indian Music", to-day (Sunday) from 6-30 to 7-30 p.m. in the Kalabhavan Hall at Vahedin Mansion, Poibavdi, Parel.

VILE PARLE STREE MANDAL

The "Stree Shakha" of the Vile Parle Gujarati Mandal will hold a Fine Arts Exhibition on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant at "Jivan Palace", Nehru Road. The opening ceremony will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. by Mrs. Shantaben Chunilal Burfivala.

BHATIA MATERNITY AND NURSING HOME

In all 1501 patients were treated at the free dispensary Bhatia Maternity and Nursing Home, Fort, Bombay, during September 1940. The average daily attendance was 60.

BOMBAY BRAHMO SAMAJ, MAZAGAON

Mr. Harischandra Talwar will conduct the Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj at Mazagaon.

KANARA VIDYADAINI FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

Seventh annual school day celebrations and prize distribution of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, 'Trafford House' Prescott Road Fort, under the presidenship of Sjt. R. K. Prabhu, Assistant Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle."

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Cat and the Canary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Earthbound". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Pride and Prejudice". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"All This, And Heaven Too". Daily at 3-15, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Our Town." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Vidyapati". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Har-Jeet". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Devyani". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Divali". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar". Daily at 4, 7-0 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Ghar-Ki-Rani". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Geeta". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

CRICKET:

Hakim's Great Bowling

Hindlekar And Jobanputra Bat Fluently

The biggest thing in local week-end cricket is the two-day fixture between the Islam and the Hindu Gymkhanas which started on Saturday on the Islam Gymkhana ground.

The Hindus batted first and wended a dreary way till stumps were drawn, the book showing 150 for nine The match will be continued to-day.

D. Hindlekar and A. J. Dossa flattered with some pleasant strokes, but the latter deceived with an unsound one, when big things were expected.

Things flowed cheaply and the book showed six for 60. The seventh pair lifted the total to 131. Hindlekar and K. Jobanputra both seized any scoring chance admirably. One or two balls found the edge of the bat, the score had to be kept on the move, and nothing went to hand.

The rest of the batting was lacking in decision, both in defence and attack.

Hindlekar collected a thoroughly praiseworthy 50 in which some drives, timed to perfection, were the most tooth some ingredients. He touched the boundary six times, but escaped at 31, when safer hands would have held him.

K. Jobanputra thrashed merrily away for hic 48, Thirty of these runs came from six forms and forceful sixer.

HAKIM'S BOWLING.

A. Hakim, who initially seemed to rely on invading no man's land, about a yard outside the off stump and hoping for the worst, soon became very steady and produced some really fine bowling. So far he has taken six wickets for 54 runs.

A word of sympathetic praise is due H. G. Khairaz, who kept the batsmen quiet in his five overs, sending down two maidens, yielding six runs, but reaped no tangible reward.

The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA (1st Innings.)

D. Hindlekar, lbw, b A. Hakim ...	50
A. J. Dossa, b A. Hakim .	16
L. P. Jai, b A. Hakim	0
U. M. Merchant lbw, b A. Hakim..	0
P. R. Dalvie b A. Hakim	16
R. M. Patel lbw, b A. Rotawalla.	5
M. C. Hansoti b A. Peerbhoy .	5
K. Jobanputra b A. Hakim	48
R. M. Patel lbw, b A. Botawalla. .	0
M. N. Raiji not out	6
S. L. Patil not out	1
Extras	5
Total (for nine wickets) ...	150

Title For C. K. Nayudu

The Indore correspondent of the "Nagpur Times" writes that on the occasion of his birthday His Highness the Maharajah of Indore was pleased to confer on Major C. K. Nayudu the title of "Diler Jung."

TABLE TENNIS

KAPADIA BROTHERS IN FORM

Miss A. De Souza Captures Singles Title

Some very interesting and contested table tennis was seen on Saturday at the Hindu Gymkhana, when two finals, the penultimate round of the Men's Singles and a Mixer Doubles quarter final tie were decided in the tournament sponsored by the Gymkhana.

The Kapadia brothers, the All-India champions, it appears, are out to capture all laurels available. Both have reached the Men's Singles final. They have already annexed the Double's Title and are fully expected, with their respective partners, to appear in the Mixed Doubles final.

Miss A. de Souza bettered Miss R. Shroff in the Women's Singles, final on Saturday. The match was the most contested affair of the evening, and many left considering Miss R. Shroff a bit unlucky in losing, Miss Shroff lost the first game and retrieved things by winning when they came to the table again. The third game stood at nineteen all, when Miss Shroff presented two points to her opponent by erratic returns, which made Miss de Souza, two-one! When they came up for the fourth time Miss Shroff kept the lead 9—6, 13—10, 15—12, 17—13, 18—16 at which juncture she allowed Miss de Souza to make things eighteen all. Miss de Souza went one better and went to 20—18. Miss Shroff, however, levelled the score. Again they were square at 21. Miss de Souza then capture the next two points to win game, match and title.

The results were:—

WOMEN'S SINGLES FINAL.

Miss A. de Souza beat Miss R. Shroff 21-9, 18-21, 21-19, 23-21.

MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL.

D. H. Kapadia and K. H. Kapadia beat B. S. Batliwalla and V. S. Patker. 21-13, 21-11, 21-14.

MEN'S SINGLES SEMI-FINAL.

K. H. Kapadia beat M. D Batliwalla 21-12, 21-7, 21-14. D. H. Kapadia beat R. A Patgaonker. 21-15, 22-24 21-8, 21-12.

MIXED DOUBLES QUARTER FINAL

I. N. Laljee and Miss P. F. Vakaria beat W. Sequeira and Miss M. Brodie, 21-15, 21-14.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

To-day's programme will see all the remaining matches of the tournament played. Splendid table-tennis will be the order and several keen contests will be seen.

MYSORE UNIVERSITY WIN FINAL OF S. Z. MATCHES.

TRIVANDRUM, Oct. 19.

The Mysore University won the final of the South zone matches in the Inter-Varsity Football Tournament, this evening, beating the Travancore University by one goal to nil. This was the second replay of the match which had ended twice earlier in draws.—A. P.

A KAMATIPURA MYSTERY

Bombay, Saturday.

On the report that a girl was missing from her guardian's residence and was subsequently alleged to have been found in one Narsayya Kishtaya's room at Kamatipura, the latter was arrested by the Nagpada Police. He was, to-day offered bail at the Mazagaon Court.

RELEASED ON BAIL

On the charge of house-breaking and theft, Jasuddin Bhasuddin (45) and Kassam Hamza (19) (the extent of goods alleged to have been stolen is believed to be Rs. 480) were arrested and ordered to be released on bail by Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

ALLEGED CAUSING OF HURT TO WOMAN

On a charge of causing hurt to a woman by dangerous weapon, Gulam Hussein was arrested yesterday by the Dongri Police and was produced to-day at the Mazagaon Court. He is allowed bail till 26th October.

SUSPECTS BAILED OUT

Six persons, Dadu Bisheshar Babadin, Mohamed Shafi Mohmed Isac, Purnasingh Shamsing, Kanji Kala Parmar, Nawab Azizdin and Anna Kanna were arrested, under Abkari Act, by the G. I. P. Railway Preventive Section, and Sadickalli Talim Hussain by the Southern Preventive Section.

Mohmdoo Fakir Nivsekar was arrested by the Dongri Police for receiving Satta bets. All the accused were produced before Mr. I. S. Haji at the Mazagaon Court and were offered bail.

Thana Congress Secretary Jailed

Activities Prejudicial To Conduct Of War

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Oct. 19.

Mr. D. M. Sutar, Secretary of the Thana Town Congress Committee, and Mr. V. B. Tamhane have been sentenced on a charge of publishing anti-war pamphlets by Thana Sub-Divisional Magistrate. Both the accused have been awarded one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 each, in default, to suffer four more months.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 22,03,693-8-2.

For the I.A.F. Rs. 1,068 14 0 Through the Mahalkari, Peta Wada, District Thana.

For the Purchase of an Ambulance Rs. 2,800 The Jt. Hon. Treasurers, The Scots Kirk, Bombay.

Grand total on Saturday Rs. 22,09,130-15-6.

ARYA SAMAJ LECTURES

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Kakadwadi, Vithalbhai Patel Road today (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Shri Swami Vijyananandji will deliver a public lecture on 'Arya Jivan'

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Gopitalao, Matunga to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Pandit Vijay-shankarji will deliver a public lecture on "Dharmopadesh."

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Bora Bazar, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shri Pandit Padam Datt Arya will deliver a public lecture on "Aryan Culture."

CONGRESS STORM RELIEF FUND

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in the course of a statement observed :—

The Committee of Investigation appointed by the B. P. C. C. in connection with the relief for the victims of the cyclone has started its work and in a week's time we shall be in a position to know the extent of damage and loss based on reliable information.

The urgent meeting of the B P. C. C will be held to-morrow (Monday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) at the Congress House to further consider the relief measures and to appoint a representative committee of influential citizens to be in charge of the relief measures.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH CONVOCATION

The Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth Convocation will be held in Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Madhavprasad N. Pandit, Solicitor. Acharya Kshitimohan Sen, Shastri of Hindi Bhavan, Shantiniketan will deliver the Convocation address and Acharya Hajariprasad Dwivedi of Hindi Bhavan, Shantiniketan will confer Hindi Bhasha Ratna Degrees. Students are requested to be present at 2 p.m. (S.T.).

"We Shall Play The Game"

Indian Athletic Team On Their Way To Colombo

Madras, Oct. 19.

"Whether we win or lose, we shall maintain the ideal 'to play the game' and bring glory to our country", said Mr. Gupta, Manager of the Indian Olympic Athletic Team to Colombo who arrived in Madras this morning from Calcutta.

Mr. Gupta continued that although this was the first time he was leading an Athletic team, his first impression of the "boys" gave him genuine hope that they would be "a very happy family."

Of the selected athletes, he said, Gurubachan Singh of the Punjab was not making the trip. It was not yet known whether A. H. Priestly of Bengal was joining the team or not. Priestly was now in Bangalore and Mr. Gupta said that no intimation had yet been sent to him (Mr. Gupta) either by the I. O. A. or B. O. A. whether Priestly was actually going to Ceylon or not.

ATHLETES OPTIMISTIC

Mr. Gupta added "If priestly does not go India will not be represented at the javelin throw by the chosen athlete. Fortunately Lt. Mazar Mahomed, the skipper of the Punjab Contingent, can throw the javelin and he will have a go.

Twenty-three athletes are actually making the trip. The athletes appear to be very fit and quite optimistic about their success.

The contests commence on the 25th and 26th October at Colombo

A. K. Mukherjee, the Bengal Pole Valter, had a slight accident during his journey from Calcutta. It appears that the window of the railway carriage accidentally fell on his finger causing a slight injury on a right hand finger. He has been medically attended to and hopes he will be perfectly all right before the contest begins.

The team leaves Madras to-night for Colombo.—A. P.

FANCY DRESS COMPETITION

On certain special occasions, sometimes people wear Fancy Dress, that is to say, they put on costumes which are not ordinarily worn by them in everyday life. On such occasions men may dress themselves as women and vice versa. People may put on false mustaches and beards, or shave off one or both if they ordinarily wear them.

The set of illustrations marked ABC depict men and women in their everyday costumes. These persons, putting on fancy dress, are shown in the other set of illustrations numbered 1,.2, 3 ... If you can pick out each person, in his or her fancy dress, correctly, you will get a substantial share in the first prize if not the whole of it We would invite every one of our readers to solve this competition as it is not at all difficult. On the auspicious occasion of Diwali we wish that you may get the Prize and start the .New Year in joy and happiness.

For example the man in illustration "H" is shown as a woman in No. 8. You will notice that he has shaven off his mustaches and has put on glasses to make the Fancy Dress complete. We, therefore, enter No. 8 against "H" in the coupon.

Similarly you may fill in the rest of the coupon, but only one number against each letter, and send as many entries as you like with Ans. 8|- per coupon before Wednesday the .6th November, 1940 subject to and observing the following rules:—

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 6th November, 1940, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE- WEDNESDAY 6TH NOV. 1940

(Extra Coupons See (Page 24)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706. G P O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries, Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry

Fancy Dress Competition

20/10/40

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

FACING DEATH....!

He Calmly Braved The Ordeal & God's Will Was Done.....

PRAKASH PICTURES

Eternal Film Testament

NARSI BHAGAT

Direction: VIJAY BHATT

6TH WEEK AT.

KRISHNA TALKIES

(Dubash Theatre)

Time: 3, 6 & 9-30 p.m.

An EVERGREEN RELEASE

3 THIRD THRILLING WEEK!

Come & Enjoy New Theatre's Scintillating Songsational

HAR-JEET

Co-starring: Sweet KANANBALA P. SANYAL NAWAB ETC.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS AT

NEW WEST END

Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

SAT., SUN., & DIVALI HOLIDAYS AT 2 P. M.

PICTURE THAT MAKES YOU PROUD OF YOUR MOTHER & ASHAMED OF YOURSELF

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

"WOMAN"

Starring:

SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB

Director: MEHBOOB

AT

PATHE

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

CUTE BUT KINDLY_

AN ENTERTAINMENT THROUGH TEARS

Director:

VIRENDRA DESAI

Starring:

ROSE, HARISH, JYOTI,

BHUDO ADVANI, SATISH,

SUNALINI DEVI, WAHIDAN,

GULZAR, DAYA DEVI Etc.

Watch for its Release

AT

PATHE

ZANANA SHOW

ON WED.—23rd AT 1-30 P. M.

for LADIES only

MINERVA'S "SOCIAL PUKAR"

BHAROSA

Directed By SOHRAB MODI

10th WEEK at the

MINERVA

TO-DAY: 1-30, 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.

AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

From FRIDAY 25th October!

During Divali Holidays!

Hear The Voice

MOTHER INDIA

ASKING EVERY YOUNG MAN & WOMAN TO DO THEIR DUTY!

FILM CORPORATION LTD. (Calcutta)'s NATIONAL EPIC!

'Hindustan-Hamara'

Starring:

JAMUNA

who here sings FOUR SONGS

PADMADEVI, NANDREKAR

Opening Next Friday at

NOVELTY

Talkies Grant Road.

A New Central Talkies Circuit Ltd.. Release.

THEY RENOUNCED THEIR LOVE

THEY PREFERRED SEPARATION

—only to find that they could not leave each other

Hailed!

Appreciated!!

Applauded!!!

RANJIT'S Smashing Social Hit

TO-NIGHT

DIVALI

Director:

JAYANT DESAI

A Beguiling picture for auspicious occasion of Divali

Daily at 4, 6-45 & 9-45 p.m.

Matinees on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-30 p.m.

Cast:

MADHURI, MOTILAL, VASANTI, ISHVARLAL, Date, Dixit, Suresh, Ghory, Indubala.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

LICENCES FOR FOREIGN LIQUOR SHOPS AUCTIONED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The auction of four licences for foreign liquor in the city of Bombay was held to-day under the direction of Mr. G. W. McElhinny, Collector of Bombay.

The places for which the licences were sold are Mahim, Mazagaon, Thakurdwar and Byculla.

Bidding was confined to the old licences. Offers made and accepted are as follows:

Mazgaon—Rs. 2,900, Mahim—Rs. 3,000, Byculla—Rs. 4,000 and Thakurdwar—Rs. 4,100.

DEATH OF LEADING CLOTH MERCHANT

(From A Correspondent.)

The death of Mr. Chunilal Mulchand Kapadia at the age of 53 removes from the business world of Bombay an unassuming but highly respected personality. Mr. Kapadia had been ailing for some time from heart trouble and was under the treatment of Dr. Tirodkar. He had gone to Cambay—his native place—for rest some time back. His health however deteriorated there and he expired on Saturday morning.

Mr. Kapadia came from a Jain family of cloth merchants having their trade in Cambay.

At the time of his death, his firm—Chunilal Mulchand & Co.—were distributors and agents of several leading European mills—The Muir Mills, The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, The Bangalore Cotton Woollen and Silk Mills, The Commonwealth Trust Ltd. of Calicut. He spent large sums in charity, and among his donations was a sum of ten thousand rupees given to the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya.

Mr. Kapadia was a native of Cambay. He was one of its leading citizens and was a trusted non-official adviser of His Highness the Nawab Saheb.

Silver Jubilee Of Women's Training College

The silver jubilee celebrations of the Seva Sadan Training College for Women, Bombay, began yesterday. In the morning the exhibition in connection with the celebrations was opened in the College hall. Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside over the meeting which will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Malbari Memorial Hall. Monday will be observed as students' day when a programme of entertainment for students has been arranged.

MADRAS, Oct. 18.

The Governor has directed that no conviction for any offence committed in connection with anti-Hindustani agitation shall constitute a bar to appointment in the public service, says a Press Note issued this afternoon.—A. P.

REMEMBER—

LEST YOU FORGET

to Seize Golden Opportunity at

THE SWADESHI EXHIBITION &

DIWALI GIFT SALE

NEARLY 301 PRIZES

Worth Rs. 1,200

Get Lucky Number Coupon and Win a handsome Prize.

SWADESHI MARKET

Bombay 2

Market will remain open during Sunday

CHINESE CONFIDENT

(Continued From Page 14)

day. Kochiu on the Indo-China Railway was also bombed.

OUT TO KEEP OPEN BURMA ROAD.

Chungking:—Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek is determined to keep open the Burma Road at all costs. He has already taken extraordinary precautions against the effects of Japanese air attacks.—Reuter.

Chinese Unperturbed

LONDON, Oct. 19.

There is no confirmation of the Japanese claim to have bombed the Burma Road. The Chinese claim to have bombed the Burma Road. The Chinese are confident that the road is not likely to be put out of action by this means. Chinese lorry drivers also share this confidence. They say that they have been bombed before, and unless direct hits are scored, the delivery of goods cannot be stopped.—Reuter.

D. E. INDIES OIL FOR JAPAN?

Negotiations Proceeding?

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Negotiations between the Dutch and Japanese Governments concerning the purchase of oil from the Dutch East Indies are now proceeding, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns in well-informed circles. It was added, however, that no news hitherto had been received in London to indicate that any immediate settlement is likely. It was pointed out that the only grade oil which Japan cannot buy in the United States under the recent embargo is high-grade aviation petrol, and since all available supplies of this fuel in the Dutch East Indies have been earmarked for Great Britain this source has also been closed to the Japanese.—Reuter.

No Confirmation Of Japan Getting Oil From D. E. Indies

BATAVIA, Oct. 19.

No official information is obtainable here regarding the "New York Times" report that Japan is to obtain 40 per cent of her oil requirements for next six months from the Netherlands East Indies as stated in an earlier Washington message.—Reuter.

EARLY AGREEMENT LIKELY?

TOKYO, Oct. 19.

The New York Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" says that he has received information from a thoroughly reliable source that the Dutch, British and American companies in Dutch East Indies are agreeing to supply Japan with large quantities of petrol oil.

A Tokyo spokesman in this connection said that an agreement was expected any moment.—United Press.

RANGOON, Oct. 19.

The Chinese National Aviation Company's plane from Chungking, by which the Chinese Goodwill Mission led by His Excellency Tai Chi Tao, President of the Examination Yuan, is travelling, is now expected here this afternoon.

The Mission will leave for India after a week's stay in Burma.—A. P.

LONDON: A fire has broken out in a Californian oilfield. The blaze started after an explosion in an oil refinery and within a short time spread to the nearby town. One person is known to have been killed and another seriously injured.—Reuter.

Reason For Govt. Ban On Export

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

The issue of further licences for the export of scrap iron and steel to Japan has been suspended. It is pointed out that the suspension of the issue of export licences is due to supply reasons.

The Government of India desire, it is understood, to conserve in their own interest all supplies of scrap iron and steel and do not wish to allow material, which may be valuable as a reserve in an emergency, to pass out of their hands.—A.P.

Tokyo Version

TOKYO, Oct. 17.

Reports that the British Government intends to lift the embargo on shipment of arms, ammunition and other supplies to China from Hongkong are prominently displayed on the front pages of newspapers. They also carry reaction indicating that the Japanese Government will adopt strong measures to deal with it.—Reuter.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT AND NEGLECT OF DUTY

Two Ex-Premiers Of France Charged

VICHY, Oct. 19.

M. Reynaud, a former French Prime Minister, who is being tried by a Supreme Court, set up by the Vichy Government, is charged with the embezzlement of public funds.

M. Blum, a former Socialist Prime Minister is charged with neglect of his ministerial duty.—Reuter.

SUEZ CANAL CO. TO INCREASE DUES

Egypt Reserves Its Right Pending Clarification

CAIRO, Oct. 19.

The Suez Canal Company informed the Egyptian Finance Minister that it proposes to increase the canal dues to eight shillings sterling per ton loaded, and four shillings on ballast.

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has replied that it reserves its rights regarding the proposal until the attitude of the French Government is completely clear.—Reuter.

Athlones As Guests Of Roosevelt

QUEBEC, Oct. 19.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor-General of Canada and Lady Athlone, accompanied by their daughter Lady May Abel Smith, are expected to-day at Mr. Roosevelt's country house at Hyde Park, where they are spending the weekend as guests of the President.—Reuter.

A BERLIN ADMISSION.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.

The admission that two German planes crashed on landing after raiding London on the night of Thursday-Friday is made by the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

TAGORE'S PROGRESS MAINTAINED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 19.

A bulletin on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's health issued at 8-30 this evening by the doctors in attendance states that the poet's progress is being maintained and he is now able to have better sleep. It adds that he is now feeling more fresh with returning strength.—A. P.

LONDON: More than 140 carefully conceived hammerblows at Germany—that is the total of R.A.F. raids over Germany and occupied territory during the week ended dawn of October 18th.—Reuter.

"THIS MAGNIFICENT GIFT"

Donations From Hyderabad State And Burma For R. A. F.

LONDON, Oct. 19

Acknowledging "this magnificent gift" on tht occasion of the recent presentation of a cheque for a hundred thousand sterling from the people of Hyderabad State including Secunderabad, Air Marshal Courtney recalled the earlier generosity of the Nizam enabling the purchase of the 110 bomber squadron and 152 Fighter Squadron for the R.A.F.

On the same occasion Mr. Amery, accompanied by Sir Hugh Stephenson, Mr. Clague, Mr. Monteath, Sir Harry Lindsay, and U. Myat Tun presented to Air Marshal Courtney a cheque for a hundred thousand sterling on behalf of the Burma Fighter Fund for the construction and maintenance of a Burma Squadron of the R.A.F.

Air Marshal Courtney, replying, announced that all the aeroplanes of the Burma Squadron would be inscribed with the national emblem, the 'Peacock'.—Reuter.

NEXT MUSLIM LEAGUE SESSION

MADRAS, Oct. 19.

The Council of the Madras Presidency Muslim League has invited the All-India Muslim League to hold its next annual session in Madras during the Easter holidays in 1941. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, M.L.A., has been elected as the convener of the Reception Committee which will hold its first meeting on 10th November for the election of office-bearers, an executive committee, and sub-committees.—A.P.

Magistrate Rejects 'Medina' Editor's Application

BHOPAL, October 18

The application of Maulana Abul Syed Bazmi, Editor, "Medina", to call in as his defence witness Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Mr. Asaf Ali, members of the Congress Working Committee, Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Hyatullah Ansari, Editor, "Hindusthan", Lucknow, was rejected by the Magistrate yesterday.—United Press.

EXPERT TO ENQUIRE INTO JUTE FUTURES MARKET.

DARJEELING, Oct. 19.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have requisitioned the services of an expert from England to study the situation in Calcutta jute futures market. The expert is soon expected to arrive in Calcutta to start the investigation.—A. P.

IN CHANNEL BATTLE

Big Enemy Trawler Sunk

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Light craft of the Royal Navy sunk one of three large enemy trawlers sighted in the Channel yesterday afternoon, it is officially announced.

An Admiralty communique states that the enemy vessels were attacked, immediately they were sighted, and hits were scored on the rear ship after which proximity to enemy shore defences precluded further pursuit.

No damage or casualties were sustained by the British vessels.

RUSSO-GERMAN CLASH REPORT DENIED

Also Black Sea Engagement

MOSCOW, Oct. 19.

Reports that Soviet troops had entered Rumania and that a Soviet destroyer had sunk a Rumanian ship in the Black Sea are denied in a statement issued by the official Tass Agency.

The agency also denies the report, published abroad, that a clash had occurred between Soviet and German frontier guards in the vicinity Galatz.—Reuter.

WOMEN IN FRONT LINE

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The grim truth of the assertion that the British women are in the front line equally with the men is forthcoming in the official air raid casualty list for September.

Of nearly 7,000 killed throughout the United Kingdom, well over half were women. The actual figures were 6,954 civilians killed and 10,615 seriously injured.

Adult males killed numbered 3,077 and seriously injured 5,409. Women numbered 3,183 killed and 4,531 injured. 694 children under 16 were killed and 675 injured.—Reuter.

What Is Done To London Will Be Doubled For Berlin, Says Greenwood

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Every blow that has been struck by Germany against this country has already been returned, Mr. Arthur Greenwood told men and women engaged in war work when he visited south-east England yesterday.

Mr. Greenwood who is chairman of the War Production Committee and a member of the War Cabinet added. "Western Germany and the Ruhr have been far more heavily punished than any place in this country. What has been done to London will be doubled to Berlin."—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD: The police raided the office of the local Kisan Sabha on Saturday evening and seized copies of certain proscribed songs and other papers.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.), Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Not Yet Gone With The Wind

25-MILES PER HOUR GALE BLOWING OVER BOMBAY BUT NOT EXPECTED TO INTENSIFY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While the wreck-strewn piers and wharfs, all along the harbour of Bombay, give eloquent testimony to the damage wrought by the cyclone which passed over the city on Wednesday, the Port authorities once more hoisted the storm signal, to-day. The signal which was at No. 2 in the morning went up to No. 4 by noon, indicating that it was dangerous for small craft to venture into the sea.

Although a breeze of about 25 miles velocity is blowing over the city, the meteorological authorities at Colaba feel that there is no reason for apprehension of a recrudescence of Wednesday's experience.

Seven more bodies were washed ashore by noon to-day, bringing the total of ascertained casualties in the city to 40. Of the bodies recovered, two were picked up by the Gamdevi Police from Chowpatty, two near the Sassoon Docks by the Colaba Police and three from various points in the harbour by the Yellow Gate Police.

SEEN FLOATING IN SEA.

It is understood that the Police have received reports of four bodies which were seen floating in the stream at various points. But they are unable to proceed to the spots to pick up the bodies, as the wind that is blowing makes it risky for any launches to go out into the sea.

It is apprehended that more fatalities may have occurred in the open sea, west of Bombay than in the harbour. As the cyclone was blowing from East to West, many of the bodies must have floated far away from the shore.

As far as damage to property is concerned, the Port authorities have not received any reports to justify a revision of the estimate of 140 country-craft which they have already made public.

As for the property of the Port Trust is concerned, only the motor boat, "Charles Anderson" is a total loss. The steam launch "Zephyr" has been considerably damaged. But the damage to other property of the Port Trust is considered to be of a minor nature.

INSURANCE STAFF BUSY,

The staff of insurance companies are busy conducting surveys and preparing estimates of losses of property covered by insurance.

With reference to the foundering of the Norwegian ship s.s. "Marly", and apprehensions raised in the public mind regarding the safety of sea travel, it is pointed that the storm could not have any effect on ships of more than 600 tons. Some passengers who arrived to-day by a British India steamer from Karachi told a representative of the "Sentinel" that though they had heard of a cyclone in Bombay, they had sailed according to schedule. They also stated that they did not see any evidence of the cyclone or its ravages on their way to Bombay.

AFTERMATH OF STORM.

Questioned regarding the gale that had been blowing this morning and the storm signal that was hoisted by the Port authorities, Dr. S. R. Savur, Director of the Colaba Observatory, said that this was in the nature of the aftermath of the storm and it was not unexpected. He was of the opinion that the conditions at present do not show any cause for any apprehension of intensification of the gale. The signal that was hoisted was only a warning.

B. P. C. C. COMMITTEE BUSY

Members of the Investigation Committee appointed by the B. P. C. C. visited Worli, Dharavi, Mazagaon, Mahim and other places till late last night and to-day to investigate and report on the nature and extent of the relief required by the poor sufferers by the cyclone.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 17.

Thana and the surrounding parts experienced yesterday an unprecedented cyclone causing considerable damage to property. The rumblings of the storm were heard since early hours and from about 7 in the morning for a few hours, the terrible cyclone swept over the town, uprooting more than a couple of dozens of trees, blowing off corrugated iron sheets and Manglore tile roofs and cutting off of telephone and electric wires.

The disastrous effects of the cyclone were more in evidence in the neighbouring villages. People proceeding to the workshops and mills early in the morning were seen walking with great difficulty against the fierce onset of the gale. The rice crop which has been ready for cutting is damaged to the tune of fourteen annas in a rupee with the consequence that a feeling intense gloom has taken place of the cheerful mood caused by the timely and abundant rainfall upto now.

At Kalwa, a village just beyond the creek three persons are reported to have fallen victims to the cyclonic damage and a few have been injured.

A distressing tale of damage to property and crops is heard from almost all the surrounding villages.

About forty fishermen from Koliwada who were due in Thana the day before yesterday, from such distant places as Kochin and Mangalore where they had gone on "Fatte Mari" have not returned. Their relatives are in great distress as it is believed the cyclonic weather on the high seas has much to do with their non-arrival in time.

A banyan tree of gigantic proportions fell down with a crash yesterday blocking the path of the Bombay-Poona road opposite the Mulock Library. The small garden in front of the Library and a part of the roof have been damaged as a result many an old resident of Thana when asked, stated they had never experienced such a storm during their long lives.

JUST OUT: Re. 1/8

KRISHNA AND HIS SONG

by

D. S. SARMA

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Emergency Budget Session?

India To Foot Bill Of War By More Taxation

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19.

Although no official information is forthcoming for obvious reasons it is being talked in New Delni that the Central Government would place before the November Session of the Legislative Assembly supplementary or emergency Budget proposals.

The autumn session would, therefore, be converted into the Budget session and new taxation proposals will be discussed.

Informed circles hold that the Government has no alternative but to resort to taxation to meet the accelerated pace expenditure on defence measures, munition production and other war work, involving increased expenditure on civil departments, including A. R. P. Special Police, and help to provinces for war and defence measures.

DEFENCE LOANS NOT SUFFICIENT

It is not realised that while Defence Loans have yielded over 26 crores, about 19 crores and a half have been utilised for paying back the ordinary loan which fell due on 1st October and notice for repayment of which was given three months earlier. For actual filling of the gap between receipts and mounting expenditure, Central finances got only five to six crores, while the first four months of the year have consumed four crores extra.

CRORES LYING IDLE.

Regarding the Excess Profits Tax Assessments are not fully started and no receipts have yet been forthcoming. Another significant phenomenon in banking circles is that while Scheduled Banks are required statutorily to deposit with Reserve Bank maximum of about ten crores, and average deposits under this head used to be upto 15 crores, at present 45 crores banks' money is lying quite idle with the Reserve Bank. This not being invested in loans, remadks are heard in New Delhi that "If people would not lend, they must pay through taxation."

Kathiawar Hit By Storm

Hundreds Of Boats Sunk; Severe Damage To Crops

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 19.

The whole of Kathiawar is having heavy rains for the last four days with unabated fury of cyclone which left a drastic trail difficult to describe. Damage all over the coast of Kathiawar was extensive and hundreds of country crafts were believed to have been sunk or badly damaged. Extensive damage to standing crops is beyond description and crops of 'jowar' and 'bajri' have fallen flat to ground by cyclonic wind.

ROME: A number of important questions were discussed at a meeting of the Cabinet under the presidency of Mussolini, says the official Stefani Agency.—Reuter.

MUSLIMS URGED TO SUPPORT CONGRESS

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 18.

"Immune from all dangers, Islam stands for democracy and it would be a disgraceful blot on the Muslims if they keep themselves aloof from the Congress—the mightiest organisation of the country—at the present critical juncture," said Mufti Mohammad Naim of Ludhiana, presiding over a largely-attended conference at Nawabshahr Doaba.

Continuing the President observed that communalists had chosen the present moment to press their demands. "The Muslim Leaguers had raised the slogan of 'Islam in danger'. He exhorted his co-religionists to stand by the Congress.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

SOVIET & JAPAN'S PACT WITH AXIS

TOKIO, Oct. 19.

"It would appear that the Soviet Union does not altogether approve Japan's pact with the Axis", declares the influential "Ashahi Shimbun", in an article reflecting Japan's anxiety over the talks between the United States and the Soviets. The Japanese people are warned therein to take serious heed of what is afoot. The United States, it says, is trying strenuously to bring Moscow into the orbit of the Anglo-American Bloc. Some progress is believed to have been marked by the United States' permission for the exportation of machine tools and allowing the Soviets to charter tankers to take oil to Vladivostok.—Reuter.

GOVERNOR URGED TO SUSPEND CONSTITUTION.

LAHORE, Oct. 19.

The Working Committee of the Punjab Hindu Sabha, held under the Presidentship of Raja Narindranath, passed a resolution requesting the Governor of Sind to suspend the Constitution in Sind, in view of the failure of the Ministry to maintain law and order in the province.—A. P.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES
DECEMBER 1940.

New York, Oct. 19.

Previous closing	9.49
To-day's opening	9.51
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	9.48
Difference	—01

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May ..... Rs. 194

LIVERPOOL COTTON
MARCH 1941.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.

Previous closing	7.32
To-day's opening	closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct. 19.

The New York cotton displayed brighter feeling following encouraging overseas cables but the demand soon tapered off. Subsequent movements were restricted.

Trading in December began at 9.51 i.e. two points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on scattered trade price-fixing but the demand soon fell off with December receding to 9.50. Thereafter, further selling appeared with December finally closing at 9.48.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—
December (9.47/47) 9.52/51
March (9.45/44) 9.48/48
May (9.35/35) 9.39/39

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—
American March (7.33) closed
Egyptian Giza January (11.11) closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS

London, Oct. 19.

Castorseeds November December (£17 3/4 quoted) closed
Linseed Bombay Calcutta November December (£16 1/4 quoted) closed
Linseed La Plata October (£10 5/8 quoted) closed.
Groundnuts Coromandal November (£14 5/8 quoted) closed

JUTES

Dundee October (£33) closed
Lightning (£30) closed

RUBBER

Spot (11 3/4d. buyers) closed
Forward January March (11 13/16d. paid and value) closed

METALS

Tin (£258 1/2 buyers; £259 sellers. Steady) closed
Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct. 19.

Previous closing	4.03
To-day's opening	4.03 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct. 19.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Oct. 19.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London, Oct. 19.

The following cable was received from London:—
Market is closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct. 19.

Spot (23 7/16d) closed
Forward (23 3/8d.) closed

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct. 19.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£8-8-9) closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct. 19.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 5/8 to 0-3 31/32) 0-3 5/8 to 0-3 31/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay, Oct. 19.

There was no trading during the night session.

Blitzkrieg Goes Near And Middle East

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Reuter's air correspondent writes:

With the R.A.F.'s outstanding success in the battle of Britain well established Britain's air chiefs are faced with the stern task in the near and Middle-east, where with the command of the air as well as the sea, Britain would be in a strong position to dominate the scene whatever the Axis partners might do.

The R.A.F. has won all the opening sparring with the Italian Air Force, but the Italians have been pulling their punches, waiting for the army to march before revealing their full strength.

The R.A.F. is likely to have to fight another adversary—'Luftwaffe'—when Italy moves, a possibility which becomes a certainty should the German army march eastwards too.

Britain's task of gaining and maintaining air mastery over two such powerful rivals would be formidable and it is obvious that the flow of planes from the west and men from the east as well as the west should take account of this.

Outlook Not Gloomy

While the problem of reinforcement is vast on account of the distances from the main sources of supply and the spread of the Middle East Command from the Red Sea Bastion of Aden to the tiny island guardian in the Mediterranean, Malta, the outlook is not gloomy as a good start has been made.

Most of the new aircraft needed to keep the growth of the R.A.F. in the Middle-East in step with that of the British Army must come from Britain, but it must be remembered that the United States, with a climate as varied as that of the British Empire, has produced types of aircraft suitable to tropical conditions and it would be strange if these types did not make their appearance in the Near-East.

Australia as well as Britain is supplying pilots, crews and ground staffs. New Zealand too is helping and South Africa has already supplied men for action in

Abundant Supply Of Pilots.

the Middle East elsewhere than in Kenya.

The first essential to the realisation of the territorial ambitions of Germany and Italy in the East is oil.

Russia could provide through Baku what Rumania fails to yield in sufficient quantity—if she will, that is—but by itself such an agreement would not solve the question of transport.

Should Greece be invaded in an endeavour to solve that problem the Axis would be in a better position to reach for the Syrian Pipeline as well.

Though Germany and Italy would fail to get there before the

(Continued in col. 2)

Non-Official Advisers To Eastern Group Conference

TEN INDIAN AND SEVEN EUROPEAN BUSINESSMEN TO BE INVITED; TWELVE NAMES ALREADY ANNOUNCED

NEW DELHI, Oct. 19

The Government of India have invited a number of gentlemen to serve as Advisers with their delegation to the Eastern Group Conference. The invitation has so far been accepted by the following:—

The Hon. Mr. J. H. S. Richardson, Mr. Ghandy, Mr. Biren Mukherjee, Mr. G. B. Morton, Mr. Fred Stones, Sir Ness Wadia, Mr. R. Menzies, Lala Shri Ram, Mr. P. F. S. Warren, Mr. J. M. Smith, and Mr. Amrit Lal Ojha.

A further list of names will be published as soon as acceptances are received. It is likely that there will in all be seventeen advisers, including ten Indian and seven European business men.—A. P.

Members Of Roger Mission Confer With Sir M. Hallett

CAWNPORE, Oct. 18.

Those members of the Roger Mission who arrived this morning, held a meeting at Circuit House, and discussed some important matters with His Excellency, Sir Maurice Hallett, Governor of the United Provinces, and the Members of the U. P. War Supply Committee. They later visited the Government Harness and Saddlery Factory, and the Lalimli Woollen Mills. They were impressed with what they saw in these factories.

Other members of the Roger Mission will arrive here to-morrow, from Calcutta and visit other factories.—A. P.

Strike To Affect 40,000 Hungarian Miners?

BUDAPEST, Oct. 19.

Sinister strikes threatening to involve 40,000 miners and several thousand other workers have now passed the point of climax.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 4.)

tap could be turned off the dangers are obvious, were they to reach Asia even as in Africa they pushed towards the Nile.

Navy On Guard

The Navy is constantly and effectively on guard and the Dodecanese islands, a possible point in the Eastern Mediterranean from which the Axis claws may reach out, have been successfully bombarded and attacked by the fleet air arm.

Meanwhile the British army is eager and confident about any coming clash. But the R.A.F. if strong enough would do, I believe, a great deal more than any other service immediately to shatter Mussolini's dream of becoming "Protector of Islam" and Hitler's "Drang nach oesten". There is time yet.

There is no realiable evidence of concentrated move of German air squadrons eastwards although a "mission" has been sent to Rumania, the arrival of some junkers and dive-bombers in Sicily and the virtual withdrawal of day bomber squadrons from the battle of Britain may be straws in the wind.—Reuter.

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WILLIAM POWELL—MYRNA LOY
in
LIBELLED LADY

On The Air

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Songs from the screen. Ghazlen. 5-45 Do Ghazlen. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 Veena recital. 6-30 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 6-50 Ashima Banerjee. 7 Jawab Men. 7-15 For villagers only. 8 Bhuton Ka Bangla. 8-40 Mashuq Ali Khan. 8-50 Next week's programme. 10 It has happened. 10-5 Asad Ali Khan. 10-25 Bashir Bai.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-15 Raja Lakshmi Mohan Rau. 7-30 Bhopali on the Jaltarang. 7-45 Roshan Lal Bhatnagar. 8 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Krishna Chandra. 9-45 Mashuq Ali Khan. 10 to 10-5 As in Delhi 1. 10-5 A Symphony Concert.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Ranjit Roy. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Chitrapat sangit. 9-45 R. N. Paradkar. 10-30 Gulshan Sufi. 10-42 Thumri on Hamidi. 10-50 Kannada Bhajan. 11 Bai Laxmibai. 11-45 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 11-55 R. N. Paradkar. 12-10 p.m. Patit Pavan. 12-25 Nisar Ahmad. 12-37 Pannalal Ghosh. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Azmat Husain. 1-20 Music from the Movies. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Gulshan Sufi 5-20 Afaq. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 R. N. Paradkar. 5-50 G. R. Khan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the town. 6-15 Nisar Ahmad. 6-30 Violin duets. 6-40 Bai Laxmi Bai. 7-15 Gujarati garbas. 7-25 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 7-35 Gulshan Sufi. 7-45 Air Chorus. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The Fortnight in Sport. 8-45 Nisar Ahmad. 8-55 Tunes on tarangs. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Egon Petri (Piano) and the London Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 A Trio of Ghazals. 8-15 Geet, duet and chorus. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Pannalal Ghosh. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Gandhari Hangal. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 S. Ahmad. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Des on Clarionet. 6-10 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Azmat Husain. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 R. N. Paradkar. 9-15 P. Ghosh and D. Amel. 9-30 Azmat Husain. 9-55 G. M. Durrani. 10-10 Bai Laxmibai

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Home, Sweet Home. 5-50 Listening tunes. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Ashalata. 7-40 Nilima Banerjee. 8 Binapani Mukerjee. 8-20 Kumar Birendra Narayan. 8-30 Jharna Dey. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 10 The Symphony Players.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York: Oct. 18.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
Amr For Pow 5 per cent 2030	49
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14
Amr Pow and Lt 5 per cent Pfd	45 1/2
Elec Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	39
Columbia Gas and Electric	5 3/4
Elec Bond and Share Common	6
Elec Bond and Share Dol.5 Pfd	65
Amr Tel and Tel	164 1/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952	21 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	19 1/4
New York Central R R	14 3/4
Union Pacific	83
Great Northern Pfd	28
Sun Life of Canada	270
United States Steel	61 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	81 1/2
Crucible Steel	41
Republic Steel	18 7/8
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 1/8
Chrysler Motors	79 1/2
General Motors	49 1/2
Standard Brands	6 7/8
Socony	7 7/8
Standard Oil of N J	32 3/4
Texas Corporation	33 1/4
Consolidated Oil	5 5/8
Australia 5 per cent 1955	53

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 19.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment September Rs. 9/2 F.B.H.
Shipment December Rs. [illegible] F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready
Small grain Rs. 14/1 to 14/2
Large grain Rs. 14/8 to 15/0.
Tone:—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 19.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 95-14
3-1/2 per cent G P Note 91-4
3 per cent 1941 Bond 101-9
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 97
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 91
3-1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-6
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 106-2
4 per cent 1943 Loan 104-11
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 111-8

TAX FREE LOANS

3 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110-8
6 per cent Mysore 1959 122

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 105-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 128
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123

Tone:—Very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Oct. 18.

LONDON—
B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 18th April.
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 18th April.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 18th April.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 Two months
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 23 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 19th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/4 19th inst.
New York/London 4.03 1/4 18th inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 18th inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 18th inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 18th inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8/8/0 18th inst.
Silver London Ready 23 7/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 23 3/8 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 18th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call no demand.
3 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London: Oct. 18.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS—	£
3 per cent	79 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 7/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	104 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	110
5 per cent 1942/47	104
3 per cent 1949/52	96 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	112

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Oct. 18.

	£
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	66
Indian Stocks—	
3 per cent 1948	79 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	91 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	75 1/4
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	101 5/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent	102 3/4
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	112
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	111
Chartered Bank of I., A. & China	6 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London register	60
National Bank of India	25

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Oct. 18.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2/4.03 1/2; Madrid 37.70 seller; Montreal 4.43/4.47; Berne 17.30/17.40; Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Oct. 18.

Rozario Santa Fe 19/3 Jan/Feb quoted
Barletta Russo not quoted.
South Australian 25/6 Oct/Nov. quoted.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Oct. 18.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 11-11/16 buyers.

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF B.E.S.T.

	For Sept. 1940	Up to the end of Sept. 1940
Electric Supply (exclusive of supply to Tramway	7,10,982	64,13,020
Traction (Trams and Omnibuses)	7,40,875	63,87,721
Decrease over same period last year		55,944

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Oct. 19.

The market ruled steady to firm with prices showing moderate gains in the end. Tata Deferreds, which closed at 1752/8 yesterday, improved at one time to 1762/8, while the Ordinaries were better by Rs. 2 at 348. The Textile Section also witnessed a rise with Bombay Dyeings advancing to 980. Indian Irons were unchanged at 28/2

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—
Tata Deferreds (1752/8) 1755 1762/8 1760
Tata Ordinaries (346) 347 348 347/8 348
Bombay Dyeings (962/8) 970 980.

Tata Ordinary 348, Tata Deferred 1760, Indian Iron 28/2, Bombay Dyeing 980, Century 306/4, Central India 285, Kohinoor 378/12, Associated Cement 120/4, Bombay Burma 510, Scindia Steam 20/6, Tata Hydro 172/8, Reserve Bank 102/8, Imperial Bank F P 1540, Central Bank 38/4, Bank of India 136, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 91/2.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Oct. 19.

The local market was mainly influenced by unwanted rains over Oomra and other cotton-growing districts. There was active short covering and prices hardened, but later on there appeared professional selling.

Rains at this time of the year may delay arrivals or damage the open cotton, but in turn there will be increased yield as a result of subsoil moisture. Thus the rise in prices is of a temporary nature and we do not think it safe to follow, but advantage should be taken to unload purchases with a view to re-buy at lower levels.

Following a rise of 3 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 193/8, but the market opened very steady and advanced to Rs. 197 on active short covering. At the rise there appeared professional selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 195/12.

Later there was increased selling and Broach A/M declined to Rs. 195/4. At this level selling subsided and scattered covering appeared and prices improved to Rs. 196. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April May .....Rs. 195/4
Fine M G Oomra Dec/Jan .....Rs. 172/4
Fine M G Oomra March .....Rs. 174/0
F G M G Bengal Dec/Jan .....Rs. 140/8
F G M G Bengal March .....Rs. 142/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool March 288 penny points at 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 191 cent points at 331

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Oct. 18.

	UPPERS.	GIZA NO. 2
Spot	12.41+4	13.11+3
January	10.77+8	11.11+7

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Oct. 18.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach A/M	193 1/2	191 1/2	193 1/4
Oomra D/J	170 1/2	168 3/4	170 1/4
Oomra March	172	170 1/2	171 3/4
Bengal D/J	139 1/4	137 3/4	139
Bengal March	140 3/4	139 1/2	140 1/2

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay: Oct. 19.

Yesterday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar/Sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York.

London spot and forward Silver quotations were unchanged at 23 7/16d and 23 3/8d respectively. London cable states that daily offtake in Bombay has fallen which is not seasonal to about 40 bars, but possibly as a sequel to the exceptionally large offtake some months ago. The market was quiet. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 11/16. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 61/8 and forward parity was Rs. 61/5/9.

In the local market silver was quietly steady with a restricted turnover but there was active buying of gold by banks. The market was steady.

Quotations were as under:—	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 41 15 6	62 7 0
Aso	Rs. 41 15 6	62 7 0
Kartik	Rs. 42 0 6	62 8 0

Sovereigns Rs. 28/4/6.

LONDON SILVER

London: Oct. 18.

Spot	23 7/16
Forward	23 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London: Oct. 18.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Oct. 19.

Yellow Metal Sheet ..... Rs. 57/0
Copper Sheets ..... Rs. 74/8
Tone:—Fairly steady.

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay: Oct. 19.

	Rs. as. ps.
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	38 8 0
Highest	38 10 0
Lowest	37 10 0
Closing	38 3 0
Groundnuts February—	
Opening	28 11 6
Highest	28 11 6
Lowest	28 8 6
Closing	28 9 6
Cottonseeds January—	
Opening	21 7 0
Highest	21 7 6
Lowest	21 6 3
Closing	21 7 0

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

COSTUMES SUITABLE FOR SPORT

(By J. C. MAITRA)

Sometime ago I discussed the question of a suitable gear for Indian footballers in these columns. I know there are many people in Bombay, particularly Europeans, who do not agree with my views. They are for wholesale adoption of boots I know they will take a lot of incontrovertible proofs before they accept my recommendations. "The proof of the pudding," it is said, "lies in the eating". The fact that Indian teams adopting the boots-cum-bare feet style of play have succeeded in winning the Rovers Cup for the last three years out of four should convince anyone with an open mind on the question. However, as I have always said, it needs further trial. It is only by continuous experiments we shall be able to attain the perfection which Europe has achieved in their own methods.

SELECTION OF COLOURS.

While discussing the gear problem, the question naturally crops up about the dress. Suitability and convenience are of the first importance. In this respect, Soccer has laid down the law. Shorts and Shirts or jersey make it an excellent combination. Next comes the question of colours Most clubs of standing have colours of their own. Some of them are very pleasant and attractive to look at, while there are others which are far from enchanting. I wish the Club Secretaries take special care to choose and design their colours. These are meant not only for the purpose of distinguishing one team from another but also for creating an impression at first sight on the opponents as well as the spectators.

INDIAN REFEREES PROTEST.

While choosing the colours one must remember that what suits the white-skinned European may not agree with the dark-skinned Indian. The uniform selected for our referees is a case in point. I have been told by many of our Indian whistlers that the black costumes, which they are enjoined to wear, make them appear horrible. It is true the European referees look smart in them. But their Indian colleagues—I do not wish to mention names—masquerade on the field as ghastly figures. I need hardly say that it is not their fault. I hope the W. I. F. A. would look into this matter and change their colours into something more presentable

CRICKET ATTIRE.

Now let us turn to Cricket. Fortunately this game does not demand different colours for opposing teams. On the other hand, they dress all alike in cream coloured flannels or white drill trousers and shirts. The distinction is seen only in the caps, if any. Everybody will agree that this is the most suitable costume for a game which compells the players to stand in the sun or face the cold for hours together. Even ladies who have taken to Cricket have adopted the men's attire, although there are some who revel in short skirts and short-sleeved blouses I am sure nobody will dispute the fact that cricket has developed a code which will take long to alter for the better.

JUMBLE IN HOCKEY

Turning to hockey, we find the same jumble of colours as in football. The dress for men is practically fixed—shorts and shirts or jerseys. But in matching the colours, aesthetic taste is seen at a discount. I hope more attention will be paid in this direction by those who run clubs. Smartness in appearance is a thing which should not be lightly dealt with. Women, after taking to this game have bestowed a good deal of care to make their club colours beautiful. Opinion is, however divided among them between shorts and skirts. Some insist on shirts as they are more convenient while others prefer skirts for their dainty appearance.

"MRS. GRUNDY" TAKES NOTICE

The Ladies Committee of the B. P. H. A. would not however leave any discretion to the players. I understand they have recently ruled that every player must wear skirts which should not go over an inch above the knees! Evidently they consider it unbecoming for a lady if they go higher up. Needless to mention, the lady players of Bombay have meekly submitted to this dictation by their Committee. At any rate. I have not heard of any agitation against the reversal of this order. As it is their business to choose what is best for them to wear, I should leave it at that.

REVOLUTION IN TENNIS

In Tennis there has been a silent revolution in its costume. From trousers and shirts, we had a change in the 'Cochet' style of shirt. I call it the Cochet Style only because he was the first player to introduce it in this councountry some eleven or twelve years ago. Now shorts have replaced the trousers. The latter gives greater agility to the players —a factor which has an increasing importance in the aggressive tennis of to-day The ladies are still undecided—wavering as they are between th shorts and skirts, as in the case of hockey I wonder if some Association will take it into its head to lay down the law in this respect It does seem amusing that some ladies show a preference for trousers after they have been discarded by the men folk!

ARE DHOTIES SUITABLE?

Take whatever game you like, the attire should be as it befits the game. For all Western games the dress is more or less specified. The various costumes have been designed after years and years of experience There may be room for further improvements and we may see them with passage of time. But as long as they stand as they are it is best for the ordinary folk to make use of them. In India there are still people who play football cricket and other games with dhoties or pyjamas on. Apart from their uncouth appearance, I need hardly say that they are most unsuitable for these games It would be suicidal for us to stand on false patriotism if we stick to these outworn costumes. For ordinary use they may be most convenient for our climate. But in sport suitability is of the primary consideration. We must use the dress which gives us the utmost comfort and freedom in movements

HANDICAP OF SAREES

We all know that Indian ladies are most reluctant to put on shorts or skirts. Even an enlightened and modernised woman like the late Lady Tata played tennis all her life with 'saree' on. Nothing would induce her to change her graceful national costume. Fortunately times are fast changing now. The example set by Mrs. Kshama Row and others are now being boldly followed by many of the younger generation. Still there are the vast majority who would play tennis or Badminton or revel in Athletic Sports with the saree as their general attire. This dress is admittedly a handicap to them. Still they would not forsake it for the time being for the more convenient skirts or shorts. It may be due to the conservatism at home or the society. Steps should be taken by those who lead and mould our social life to remove it.

GRACE AND ELEGANCE

Grace and elegance are qualities which are indispensable in a woman's make-up. The Indian women are famous all the world over for their beautiful costume and charming movements. Efforts may be made to exhibit these qualities on the playing fields. But these are their drawbacks. A cumbersome dress can hardly leave much room for agility and quick movements An attire should therefore be designed to combine agility with grace If Indian girls desire to reach the forefront of the sporting world, they must shake off their age-long shyness and attire themselves to the spirit of the new age. Until they do so their notorious ill-health will never loosen its grasp over them.

TIME FOR A REVOLUTION

The face of the world is gloomy at this time due to the wars in the West and the East. Nobody can foretell their outcome now. While we hope for the best, it is our duty to make use of the present opportunity to the fullest. During the last war there was a revolution in women's costumes. Short skirts with bobbed or shingled hair came into vogue then. The younger generation threw away their time-worn fashions and adopted healthier mode of dress and life. It must not be understood that I am advocating a blind imitation of the West. Far from it. Let the Indian saree still be the glory of the women's attire in the world. At the same time let sport with the enlargement of its domain create fashions which would maintain the dignity and grace of the Indian womanhood as well as remove the weaknesses of her body and movements.

The Bombay Chronicle

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The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fancy Dress Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

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Name .....

Address .....

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Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

Sis. Sheila Behn and Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta sketched by Syt. Jayant Pandya.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

I was invited to attend the annual celebrations of the Nutan Shikshan Bal Mandir, at Vile Parle, on October 10, and I am glad I snatched a little time to go there.

The celebrations began with a national song. There was Bharat Mata and children were praying to her. The burden of their song was: "The thirty-three crores with one voice say, 'Our Country!"

Whenever they repeated that line there were thrills in my heart..... "Our Country!"..... Just imagine thirty-three crores saying with one voice. "Our Country!"—What a voice it would be!

It is not necessary to dwell at length on the histrionic art of these children. People have already began to realise that children can far excel the elders at least there..... And these children were well-trained too.

Incidentally I may refer to the fact that the organisers of the Bal Mandir, Shrimati Induben Kaka and Shrimati Malatiben Dave as well as the President of the function, Sjt. Chandulal T. Shah, are all active workers of the Vile Parle Balkan-ji-Bari Branch. This is just another feather in their caps.

I wish every success to the Bal Mandir and its children—pretty ones, they entertained the public that night so well: Every one of the audience should be grateful to them.

Ambarnath Arrangements

A SUB-COMMITTEE meeting of all-Bombay Balkan-Ji-Bari workers was held at Ambarnath to discuss and decide particulars regarding the arrangements of the ensuing children's trip to that place, at the invitation of Syt. B. G. Kher, our President.

The date finally fixed for the trip is the 1st December, 1940 (Sunday).

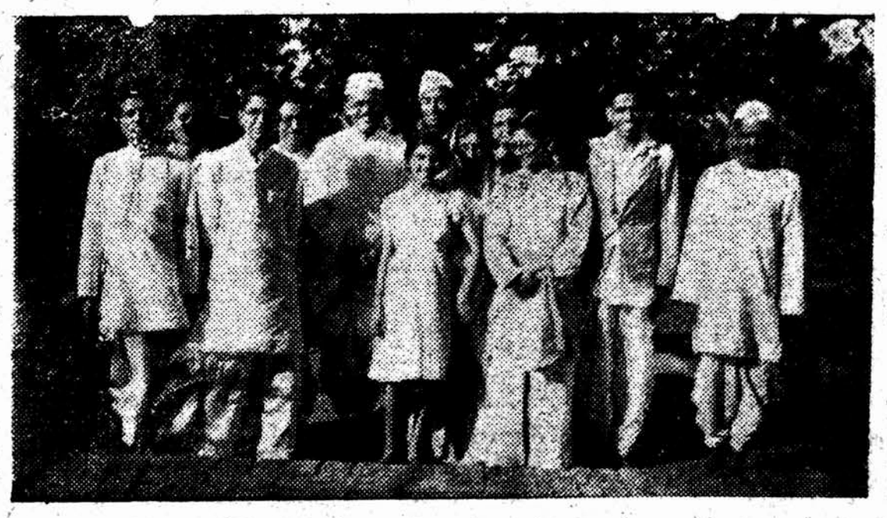
As you know already, only those boys and girls who are enrolled in Balkan-ji-Bari. The All-India Children's Association will be allowed to join the trip.

It will be a whole-day trip. Children will leave by about 7 a.m. and return by about 7 p.m. Arrangements of breakfast, bath, lunch, tiffin, tea, etc., will be made. Children under 12 years will be charged Rupee One, and above 12 years, Re. One and a half. Poor children will be charged half the rates.

A programme of songs, dances, stories, games, also will be made, besides a visit to the Ambarnath Temple, which is a beautiful specimen of the ancient architecture.

Full details may be had from the Secretaries of the local branches.

Those boys and girls who want to join the trip must make preparations right now. Children wishing to enrol themselves in the Balkan-ji-Bari, should do so immediately. Particulars about Joining the Association may be had from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay.



A Sub-Committee of All-Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari met at Ambarnath to discuss the arrangements to be made in connection with the ensuing children's trip to that place at the invitation of Syt. B. G. Kher.

Children's Meeting

AVAILING of the opportunity of the Bombay workers' visit to Ambarnath, the organisers of that Branch arranged a meeting of children of that place at Syt. B. G. Kher's bungalow.

Boys and girls gave very nice items of songs, stories, dialogues, mimicries, imitations, dramatic pieces, etc., etc. Indeed, the new Branch of Balkan-ji-Bari at Ambarnath is going far ahead of certain older branches.

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta, Syt. Satish Desai and Syt. Indravadan Vasavada spoke and related stories to children, and Syt. Jayant Pandya gave them a song. The meeting terminated after the distribution of light refreshments.

Then we went to see the local Temple. We had to walk through the green meadows and hillocks. Ambarnath is full of beautiful scenery all round. And the temple is really a marvellous piece of art to see. Just as we were walking, Syt. Jayantbhai sketched Shrimati Ratanbehn and Sheilabehn walking together under an umbrella.

The local Secretary, Syt. N. A. Korde, told us about the recent celebration of the Children's Annual Day on September 29 last. The function was held under the presidentship of Syt. P. V. Paranjpe. A number of children, as well as Syt. Rajput and Syt. Shedage had spoken on the lives of Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.

We had a nice day, and returned with happy memories. We are sure, under the supervision and guidance of such selfless workers as Ambarnath has, and with the blessings of Syt. B. G. Kher and his mother who will be with us on that day, our trip will be a grand success!

Ambarnath Balkan-ji-Bari Branch of the All-India Children's Association although started very recently is yet more active than certain other Branches.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
Yours loving,
Dada

Children in their happy moods of play and fun.

A Page For Women

Two's Company....Four's A Houseful

(By REGINE)

Dear Regine:

I am in love with a widow of thirtyfive, who has two daughters. One is thirteen and one is almost sixteen. I want to marry this woman, but her children seem opposed to the idea and do everything they can to influence her against me. They are attractive girls and seem pleasant enough. The thing that worries me in this set-up is the widow's attitude. For there are times when she seems very happy when we are together and other times when she seems torn about a number of things. And I don't think it is so much because of the girls' attitude as something else which I cannot quite fathom. I am forty, fairly good looking and have a substantial job.

What do you think may be the matter—CONCERNED.

* * * *

I think you are up against a difficult situation because of the set-up in the household of the woman you love. She undoubtedly loves her children, but she can also see the dangers that lie ahead in an attractive man coming into the lives of three females. There is very apt to be a strained relationship or a too intimate one. Either situation is bad.

Growing girls naturally come to look to their father or the man of the house for help and guidance. And when the man is their own father, it is a perfectly natural situation. But when he is a step-father, and a personable man at that, the whole picture changes completely.

On the surface they probably give the impression that you are an insult to their dead father's memory, or that they do not like you for one thing or another.

But frankly, I rather imagine that subconsciously they are a bit jealous of their mother's being sufficiently young and attractive to snare a new man and resent it much more than they would dream of admitting even if they knew why they react as they do.

The mother is probably acutely aware that these girls are growing up and that the situation may present a problem hard to cope with as time goes on.

When I hear that a new husband or wife asks that growing children be sent away to school for the first year or two of the second marriage I am much more sympathetic than the average giver of advice who writes on emotional problems. I am firmly convinced that children are all more or less a little inclined to vampire tactics, feeding off the parent as much as he or she will permit.

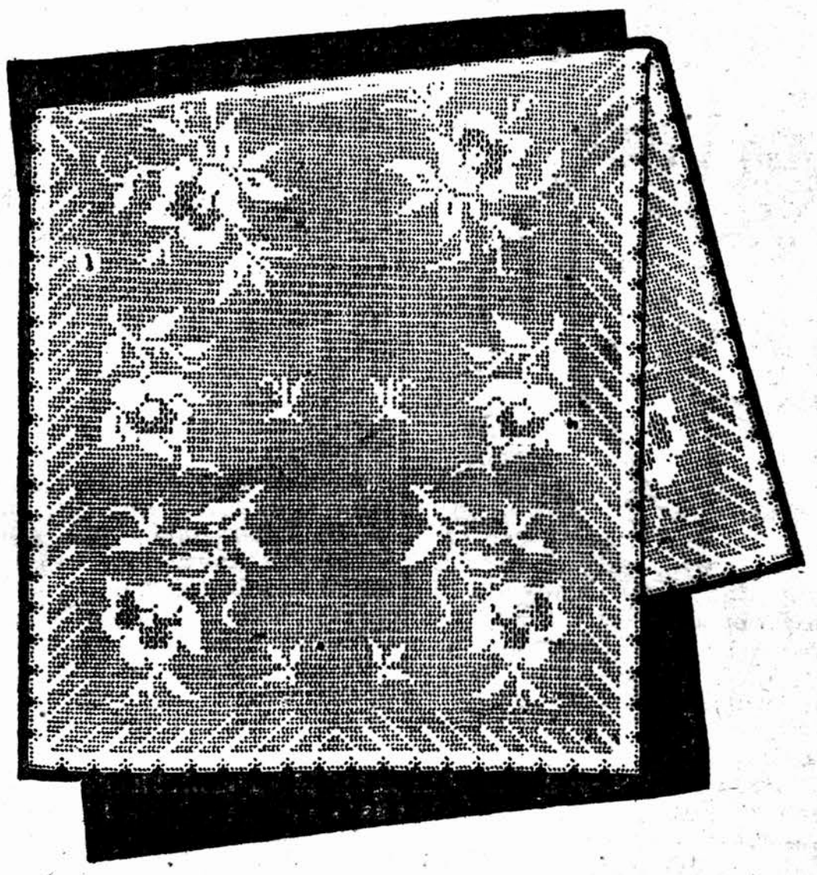
Sentimentality, rather than sentiment, frequently permits this exploitation to an extent which is really indecent.

If I were you I would have a serious talk with the woman I love and suggest having her send the girls off to school the first year or two of your marriage. There is nothing heinous in a girl's being in a fine boarding school...despite the general tendency of writers to dramatize the agonies of girls who are separated from their parents.

Most habit patterns are formed before the age of twelve...and there is no good reason why a young woman of thirtyfive should be placed on the shelf, simply because she has two growing daughters who will absorb her if she allows it...and leave her quite ruthlessly when they are ready to make homes of their own. Tell her these things...make your plans...and try to convince her.

(COPYRIGHT)

WILD ROSE DESIGN RUNNER



THIS runner is part of the Wild Rose set. Although it is shown as a runner, you can use it, with slight alterations, for curtain ends.

ELUSIVE VITAMIN B1

One would have expected that those who have approved the introduction of vitamin B1 into the nation's diet could readily explain how it works and exactly what it will do to us; but it is not as easy as all that.

The first eminent medical authority consulted showed alarm. "Oh," he said, "I'd have to look up several books before I could answer that. You'd better consult the Ministry of X. They will tell you." The Ministry was even more startled. "We can't tell you. Better ring up the eminent medical authority. He couldn't tell you? Well, wait a moment. We've got a book here. Yes, m—m—m. Vitamin B1. Good for the nerves. Its chief sources are vegetables and cereals and things that chickens and cows eat. You get it in the yolk of eggs or in milk. It comes from the earth. It is soluble in water, so, though you get it in animals, their livers, brains, kidneys, and sweet-breads, a lot of it is lost in the boiling. It was only recently separated from vitamin B2, which cures pellagra. Oh, yes, and it is nutritive too. You can safely say it has nutritive value."
—"Manchester Guardian".

STRAW CLOTHES

Germany's desperate need of raw materials is brought home by the experiments which are now being conducted to make good a shortage of textile materials. Besides wood, an old stand-by, straw, leaves and plant stems are now being converted into pure cellulose and this in turn into fibre.

NOT for the first time hubby came home long after the clock had struck midnight. But he had with him something which he hoped would ward off the storm that awaited him

"My dear," he started, as he came into the bedroom with a paper bag in his hand—"my dear, I've brought home some chestnuts."

His wife didn't even trouble to look up

"Go on," she said wearily. "I'm listening.

PANHANDLER—Beg pardon, ma'am, but do you happen to have some cake or pie that you could spare a hungry man?

Housewife—Wouldn't some bread and butter do?

Panhandler—As a general rule it would, ma'am; but you see, this is my birthday.

A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

LOVE—romance—all the happiness life hold in store for you depends on making yourself attractive — alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL
BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

Other Famous
Daggett & Ramsdell
Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream — *Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

Perfect Face Powder— *Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

Perfect Skin Lotion — *A refreshing astringent— removes excessive oiliness.*

D89-1

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Russia Honours Poet

(By MURIEL NISSEN)

Russia is very generous in philatelic tribute to men of letters, several recent issues having been devoted to poets and writers. The latest bard to be honoured on Soviet commemorative postage is Vladimir Mayakovsky, in whose honour a four value set has been released. Mayakovsky is called "the greatest poet of the Soviet epoch", and his work, which comprises twelve volumes, is devoted to extolling the accomplishments of the Soviet regime and to the heroism of its people. The poet was born in 1893 and died in 1930. The four values of the commemorative set, which marks the tenth anniversary of his death, present two portraits of Mayakovsky. On the 15 kopecs red and 30k bright brown, a youthful portrait of him is presented, while the 60k blue-black and 80k blue show him as he appeared shortly before his death. Each pair of stamps carries a quotation from his verse.

Emergency Postage Issue

In order to meet an increase in the international postage rate, an overprinted value of 3 pence will be added to the current stamp issues of New Zealand, Cook Islands, Niue and Western Samoa. The new value will be superimposed on 1½p stamps prepared sometime ago but never issued for postage use. This arrangement makes the original 1 1/2p stamp an interesting item to acquire.

New Value Of Fiji

Another value created to meet war time postage rates is a 1 shilling 5 pence stamp from the Fiji Islands. The design is the colony's coat-of-arms with a small portrait of King George VI in an oval frame. The centre design is in carmine with the border in black.

Commemoratives From Venezuela

Venezuela's several recent commemorative gestures result in three new stamp issues. General Francisco de Paula Santander, who earlier this year received such a generous philatelic tribute from Colombia, is honoured on a 25 centimes stamp in blue marking the one hundreth anniversary of his death. The design pictures the Pass of the Andes with Santander's forces moving through.

Another Spanish-American patriot honoured in the new releases is General Jose Antonio Paez, who became the first president of Venezuela in 1830. The stamp, which is also a 25c value in blue, depicts "La Batalla de Carabobo" (The Battle of Carabobo), a decisive point in South America's war of independence.

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Pan-American union is the subject honoured on the third new stamp, a 15c in brown. Bearing the inscription "Conmemoracion Quincuagesimo Aniversario Union Pan-Americana", the adhesive illustrates "La Fundacion de la Gran Colombia" (The Founding of Grand Colombia).

New Chilean Designs

Two new stamps are being added to Chile's current postage series, a 15 centavos in orange picturing the boldo, a native tree, and a 10 pesos in red-violet showing a locomotive and rain, and inscribed "FF. CC del Estado" (State Railroad).

Extensive Set—A Rarity

The release of fourteen commemorative stamps by Rumania is indeed philatelic news. Though the sets themselves are not especially noteworthy, they mark one of the very few long series coming from Europe in recent months.

Six of the stamps recall the tenth anniversary of King Carol's accession to the throne, and the remaining eight are in honour of the National Youth movement of Rumania; all items bear the date "8 Iuini 1940".

The accession series carries the dates "1930-1940" and each value shows a different portrait of the King. Values and colours are: 1 leu plus 0.50L gray-violet, 4L plus 1L crimson, 6L plus 1L blue-green, 8L red-brown, 16L ultramarine and 32L brown.

Stamps for the Youth Organization are inscribed "Straja Tarii" and carry the symbol of the movement. The designs, all of which picture landmarks of Rumania, are arranged as follows: 1 leu plus 1 leu, purple, mountain scene; 2L plus 1L, brown, ancient ruins; 3L plus 1L green, fort; 4L plus 1L, dark olive, building; 5L plus 1L orange, church; 1L plus 1L light brown, church; 12L plus 2L blue, church; 16L plus 2L slate, monument.

Japan's Park Series

The fifth set in Japan's extensive series to promote interest in Nippon's National Parks is to be released soon. There will be four values to the set, which will feature scenes in Kirishima National Park Kagoshima. In all, the planned series will contain nine sets.

Pan-American Tribute

Ecuador's salute to the golden jubilee of the Pan-American Union has been released. The set consists of four values for regular postage and four to be used in airmail service. The stamps are unusually small in size, though the designs are very attractive. The postage set consists of 5 centavos rose and black, 10c blue and black, 50c blue-green and black and 1 Sucre purple and black. The uniform design presents the flags of the twenty-one Pan-American republics set into a portion of the globe. The airmail values are: 10c orange and blue, 70c brown and blue, 1 Sucre red-brown and blue, and 10 Sucres slate and blue, all bearing an allegorical presentation of the western hemisphere flanked by two figures upholding a plane.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp carries a representation of a sailor and a sailor's home?

2. On what stamp does a scene

appear showing the distribution of badges?

3. What postage paper honours the grapefruit industry?

4. Where is Lake Gokcha, and what stamp carries a view of it?

5. What stamp honours Florencio Sanchez?

6. What postage paper honours General Prospero Pinzon?

7. A landmark known as the "Three Sisters" appears on what country's stamps?

8. What stamp bears as its design the picture of an electric light bulb?

On what adhesive does the scene appear showing a native spearing fish?

10. What stamp design shows students preparing a newspaper?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The Argus pheasant appears on an early stamp of Labuan.

2. Hawaii, in 1869 when it issued its own postage stamps, featured Princess Victoria Kamamalu on one adhesive.

3. A design symbolic of the Light of Knowledge appears on a 1927 stamp of Poland.

4. Sisal is the plant from which some rope fibres come, and it is honoured on 1918 postage paper of Mozambique.

5. A parade ground appears on a 1925 stamp of Salvador.

EUROPE'S TRAGIC LESSON FOR AMERICA

La Follette Attacks Both Parties On War

Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wisconsin, speaking at Chicago recently asserted that Democratic and Republican leaders had taken "this unprepared nation a long way down the road to war".

"Those who now lead the Republican party, as well as the Democratic, are telling us that our first line of defence is in Britain and France," he said in a radio address. "They have taken this unprepared nation a long way down the road to war. If these Republican Democratic policies continue and if the war lasts they will have us in it. If they do, we shall be as unprepared as Britain or France".

Mr. La Follette thought that the Allies' difficulties came from "the disastrous idea that money can buy anything, even the defence of a nation." He added:

"The worship of money has poisoned the blood and corrupted the vision of the leaders of democracy in Europe. Those now in command of the Republican party, as well as those of the Democratic party, are repeating the same fatal blunders made by their kind in Europe. In Britain they neglected the welfare of their own people at home and rested with blind complacency behind the Maginot Line.

"The bitter, tragic lesson for us from Europe is this: The defence of a nation, and the spiritual and material welfare of its people, are not two separate questions. America will not begin her defence until we restore health, strength and self-respect to our people, until every American is fired with a burning faith in our country that will make each of us gladly pledge our honour, our fortune and our lives for the defence of the United States."

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The I. C. S.

(Continued From Page 7)

honored more in the breach than in the observance under the inspiration and influence of the Service, with whom in all such appointments, "safety first" was invariably the chief guiding principle. The result was, that, with very few exceptions, which could be counted on one's fingers, second and even third-rate men with very little experience and still less followings, were generally pitchforked into ministerial positions throughout the country, who, instead of evolving and developing their own policies and procedures with their personal knowledge and experience which unhappily they did not possess, and carrying them through the Councils with the votes of their own majority, which naturally they did not command, if necessary even against the opposition of the "reserved" section, as was envisaged in the Act, lamentably lacked the capacity and the power of doing either the one or the other; and who were thus invariably compelled to depend upon the official blocs for their support and existence, and blindly followed the traditional grooves of the accustomed bureaucratic routine as so many helpless automatons under the thumb of the Service, obediently raising their hands like semaphors at the bidding of the Government whips.

Transferred Subjects

Under section 52(3) of the Act in relation to the "transferred" subjects, it was provided that the Governor should be "guided by the Ministers unless he saw sufficient cause to dissent from their opinion and act in his discretion" in which case, of course, a capable and strong Minister would resign. Ordinarily, this provision would have operated, as intended by the Act, as a deterrent against the Governor's unfairly blocking or sabotaging the policies and actions of the Ministers. But, the generality of the Ministers being of the quality already described, they seldom initiated any new policy or adopted any new procedure of firmness and self-respect which could possibly be over-ridden; and the question of their differing from the Governors hardly ever arose. But even in such circumstances, the Ministers in almost all the provinces were hampered in the legitimate discharge of their duties by the constant interference not only of the Governors but also of the Services, the details of which sometimes percolated outside the Secretariates and were occasionally even publicly criticised by the Ministries themselves. One particularly bad instance which saw the light of day occurred in the C. P., when the appointment of an Indian member of the I.M.S. made by the Minister in charge to a certain district, was arbitrarily set aside over his head and without his consent or knowledge by the Governor, who appointed a European member of the Service in his place on the amazing plea that on considerations of health and climatic conditions, it would suit the latter and his wife better than the former. The Minister, who, fortunately happened to be a strong man, emphatically protested against this interference and promptly tendered his resignation, whereupon the order of the Governor was cancelled and the original resolution of the Minister restored. There were no doubt similar instances in other provinces; but for various reasons into which it is unnecessary to go, they did not always become public.

Marionette Shows

The entire administration in all the provinces throughout the country was accordingly carried on merrily by the bureaucracy through the new puppet-Ministries, in all essentials exactly as in the pre-reform days, as if the Montford Scheme had not been there. The "transferred" sections in particular, barring a handful of exceptions, were practically reduced in almost all the provinces to so many official marionette-shows of glorified mediocracies and exalted nonentities, who did not care two straws for the country or for what was going on in the Legislatures, so long as nobody prevented them from masquerading as "popular Ministers", dragging on their parasitic existence on fat annuities with the assured support of the Government benches, supplemented by such additional backing as they could and did as a matter of fact actually secure from time to time by all kinds of means from several minor and inconsequential groups in the Legislatures, purposely formed, nurtured and conducted not on certain broad and democratic principles as they should have been, but on entirely sectional, religious and communal basis under the patronage of the bureaucracy for the purpose of retaining its supremacy in the administration, in spite of the spirit of the Act to the contrary and the specific directions contained in the Instruments of Instructions issued to the Provincial Governors.

Nevertheless, whenever and wherever competent and experienced members were by chance or mistake included in the Ministries, they naturally found it impossible to work under such humiliating and depressing conditions; and had absolutely no scope for devoting their capacity and knowledge to the benefit and advancement of the people; thus demonstrating the dismal failure of "Diarchy" and the complete negation of the benevolent intentions of the Act—a fact, which more than one independent Minister publicly proclaimed in the light of his own personal experience and the resultant feelings of disgust and disappointment, which was more or less common to a majority of the Ministries in the country.

(TO BE CONCLUDED)

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Continued From Page 9)

promised the desired magic drink, but his preparation was designed to make Glaucus become maddened to the point where he would have to be confined.

Julia boasted of her plan to Nydia as the slave wove garlands for her; but Nydia had courage to try for Glaucus herself. She stole the fluid. When opportunity arose, Nydia gave the potion in a cup of wine to Glaucus, then stood terrified as she heard his mutterings, then his ravings, and last his complete insanity. As Glaucus rushed madly through the streets, the slave girl sought Arbaces, begging from him some magical device that would offset, the potion. But Arbaces feared that Nydia knew too much already, so he locked her up with a guard at her door.

Arbaces then sought Ione's brother. Finding him before the deserted temple of Isis, he stabbed him to death; then looking up, Arbaces saw the maddened Glaucus. Knocking the Greek down, Arbaces cried for help, that murder had been done, that he was holding down the murderer. But a priest of Isis stepped forth and gazed into Arbace's eyes.

Before the senate, Arbaces pleaded the illness and sorrow of Ione, his ward, asking for permission to move her to his palace. This was granted. Thus Arbaces had Nydia and Ione under guard in his home, with Glaucus incriminated.

The trial of Glaucus found Arbaces swearing that he witnessed the murder. Mercy was impossible for there was a new lion for the arena and the people demanded a criminal for the lion. Glaucus was sentenced to fight the lion.

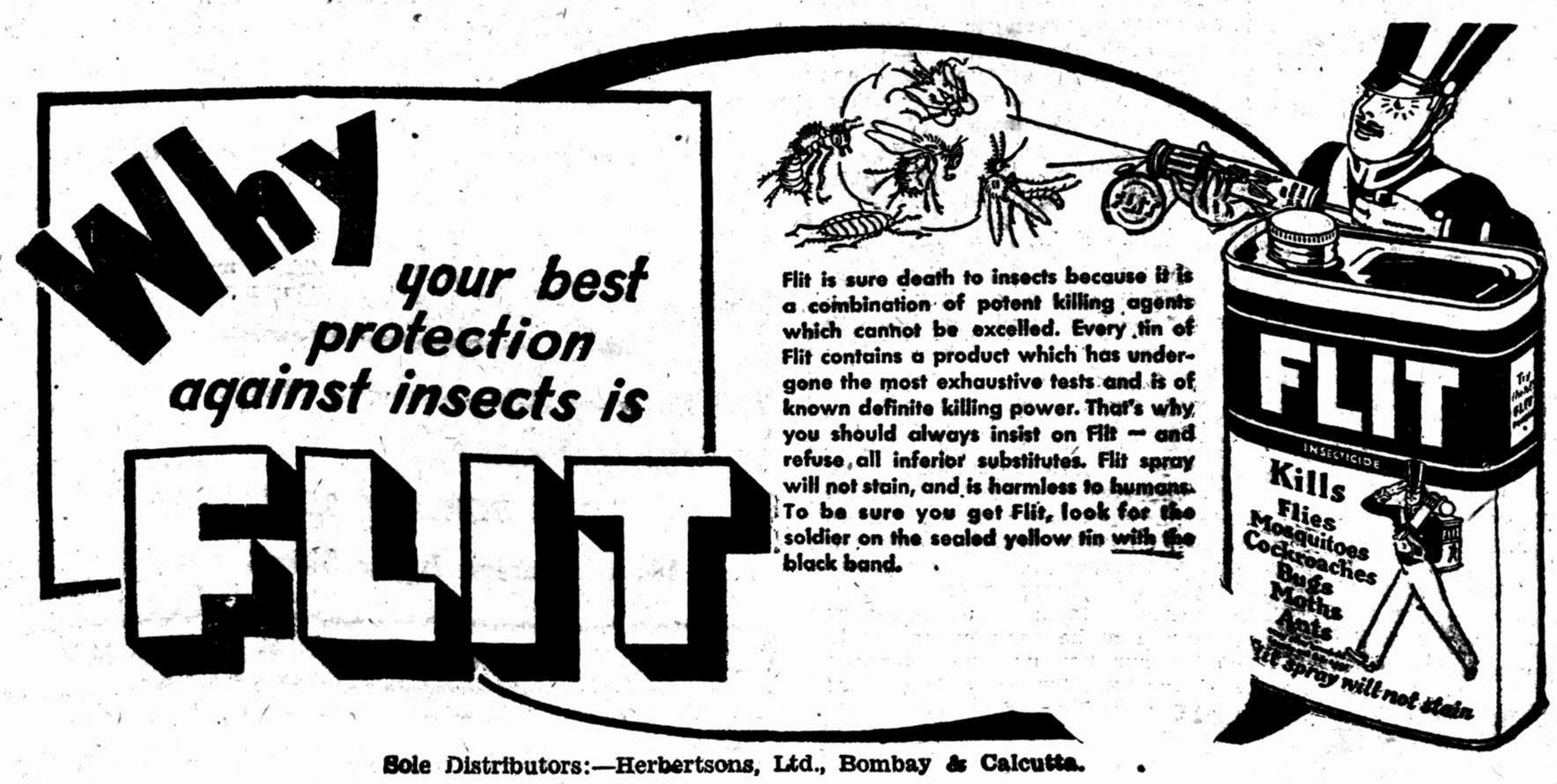
Nydia tried to escape, and although she failed, she learned that the Priest of Isis had seen Arbaces commit the murder, placing the evidence in the hands of Glaucus, that this priest had attempted to blackmail Arbaces for a large fortune, and that Arbaces had him now in a dungeon where he would starve to death. Nydia sent a letter to Glaucus' friend, telling him what she knew.

In fear of being too late, Glaucus' friend rescued Nydia, who led him to the dungeon. Taking the Priest with them, they rushed to the arena where they saw Glaucus standing. But the people were in a tumult. They had witnessed a miracle on behalf of Glaucus. The lion had walked all round the man, trying to escape from the arena. The throngs did not know that the wild animal was terrified by the smell of smoke and fire that came to his nose from Mount Vesuvius.

An outcry startled the multitude as Nydia and her party burst into the amphitheatre. They accused the Egyptian with the Priest as witness. As Arbaces turned to defend himself, he saw the volcano red with flame and black with smoke. "The gods speak on my behalf," he said, pointing to the volcano. The people turned. With a long wail of panic, they fled from the ampitheatre, trampling the weak under foot, seeking to save themselves from death Glaucus and the lion each returned to his den.

Accustomed to darkness, Nydia found Glaucus, led him by the hand, to Arbaces' palace where they found Ione, then still holding Glaucus' hand, the blind slave led them to safety. On their perilous flight amidst raining hot water, hot ashes, rocks, and molten lava, they saw horrors beyond words to tell. The earth was shaking beneath their feet until they stumbled and fell. They saw the lion of the arena huddled beside a gladiator, both in terror at the upheavel of nature. The only men who walked calmly were the new religious zealots, the Christians or Nazarenes as they were then named. They saw a column of marble fall upon Arbaces, whose slaves then fled with his riches for themselves.

But when she had her beloved-Glaucus safe at the shore, Nydia made her decision. She could no longer bear to be so near him, to love him deeply, and to see him separated from her by a chasm that she could never cross. When he slept, she stepped into the dark waters of the sea.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PUZZLES and PASTIMES

FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31

SIMPLE PROBLEM?

WHAT would be your guess as to the amount of time required to finish this problem? Take the number 15 and multiply it by itself. Take that product and multiply it by itself, and so on, until 15 products have been in turn multiplied by themselves.

* * *

BUT NO TOO'S

If it is four minutes from two-to-two to two-two how long is it from two-two to two-to-two?

* * *

TWO-PENNY PUZZLE

Place two pennies a short distance apart on a sheet of paper. Mark a complete circle around each penny with a pencil, so that you have two small circles quite close together, but not touching one another. Remove the pennies. Now then, can you draw a pencil line from one of the circles into the other without touching either of the drawn circles?

* * *

WANDERING COW

If a cow has a fifty-foot rope tied around her neck, how far can she wander?

* * *

VOWEL WORDS

Can you name two words which contain all the vowels in the proper order?

START 3 → FINISH	19·11·8	6·15·8	6·5·9	9·2·4	7·6·9
2·8·6	Select-a-Code				8·3·1
9·6·8					4·14·15
9·5·6					7·5·3
GO BACK 11 SPACES					8·5·6
7·3·9	4·9·5	6·3·8	12·7·5	14·4·2	GO FORWARD 8 SPACES

THE object of this puzzle is to reach FINISH after using every number in the square ONCE only. Begin in the square indicated by the starting number in the black square — the third square. Before starting to count you must select the code by which you will use the numbers. When you have chosen the starting number, count that many squares around, clockwise. Pick the next number by your code wherever you land and proceed around the square in like fashion until you have used every number. As you use one number, check. circle or cross it out.

Playing Tricks on Your Watch

THERE is an old trick with a watch which still may not be known to some readers. Place a watch before you and ask someone to pick a number on it but not tell you. You now explain that you will tap and point at random to different numbers on the face of the watch and he is to count your taps to himself, counting the first tap as one above the number he mentally chose. When he comes to 20, he is to let you know and you will be pointing at the number he originally chose.

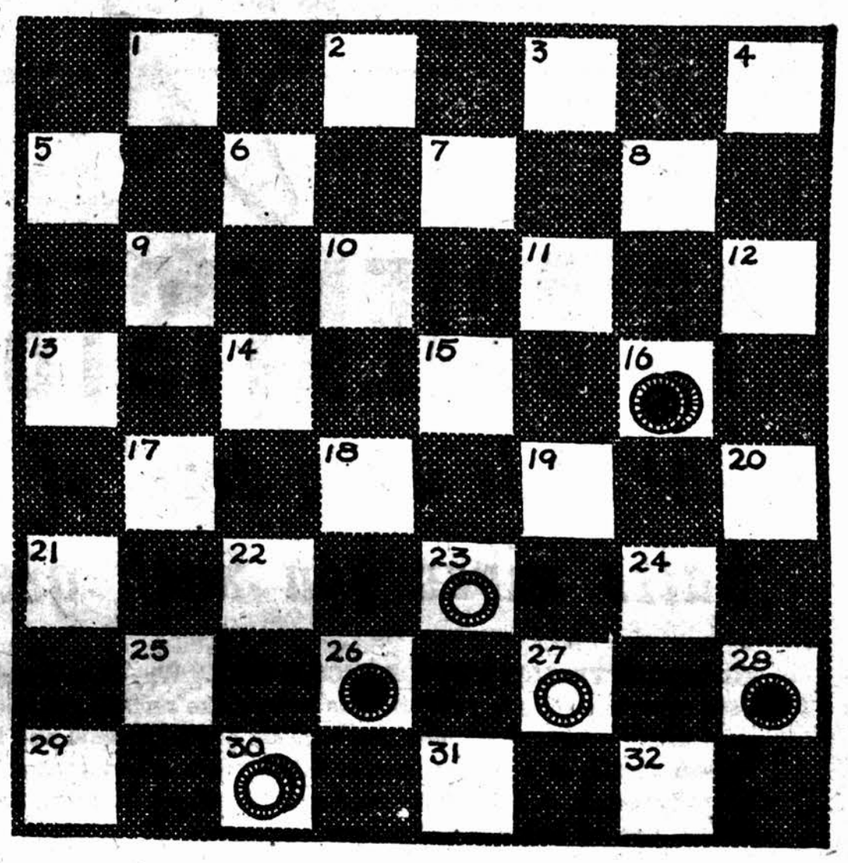
For example, suppose the number 10 is chosen. As you give the first tap, he counts to himself, "11," then "12," and so on, up to 20, when he says STOP, and you will be pointing at the number "10."

The secret of the trick is this: For your first seven taps, you may jump around as you choose. On the eighth tap, you point to 12 and continue to the left, 11, 10, 9, etc. On his 20th count, when he tells you to stop, you will be pointing at the number he picked out.

BLITZKRIEG ON CHECKER BOARD

HERE is a stickler for the checker fans. As the illustration shows, each player has three checkers left, including a king apiece; the white king is in space No. 30 and the black in space No. 16. The white checkers are moving up the board and the black down.

It is white checker player's turn to move. What must he do to win the game in just two moves?



PROBLEM OF T. B. AND HOW TO DEAL WITH IT

(Continued From Page 6)

blem if it mobilizes the profession and establishes clinics throughout the city where facilities for diagnosis would be available to the public. We must remember that the disease is not restricted to the industrial population only. Even in countries where a higher standard of social sanitation, standard of living and improved and up-to-date therapy exist, a large percentage of cases remain undetected and therefore practically lost.

Startling as it may appear, it was recently discovered that a high percentage of medical men and nurses were found suffering from T. B. when they were subjected to the roentogen tests. So we can well imagine what conditions must exist amongst the inmates of Bombay's slums from Dhobitalao and Marine Lines to the extreme northern points.

DUTY OF PROFESSION

Although the semi-official or non-official agencies may have been active certainly quite inadequately to establish machinery for dealing with a fraction of the problem, the duty of the Corporation and the medical profession in the matter of tackling it to the best of their capacity remains unaffected. But if anything useful is to be done about it, it is absolutely essential that really scientific and modern methods evolved through extensive scientific activity in progressive countries of the world should be used and the self-complacency and salve-for-conscience indicated in the Corporation resolution mentioned above dropped as the first necessity.

The public bodies and the profession must mobilize all resources to the fullest and work in the spirit of co-operation and that of self-effacement. The movement, I notice, has been initiated in Calcutta which, judged by the medical thought and writing that are published in that centre, leads in this matter.

In any case, a complete reorientation is called for and although all our medical problems such as those of the 'national' diseases of malaria and tuberculosis could be effectively solved when a national government leads a country-wide drive to rid the people of this country, of disease much can be done even at present under the existing conditions if the people realized what methods are to be employed.

MEDICAL NATIONAL FRONT

The status of the medical profession itself should be raised and placed on a scientific basis—I am afraid that even Dr. Gilder with the best of intentions failed to take an intiative in this direction as the policy he pursued while the Congress Ministry had been in power so painfully proves. We must first of all take down the barriers based on individual and group interests of the profession.

The real national front—which in the domain of scientific thought is a different matter is yet to be formed. But if our country is to be rid of the scourges of diseases that levy such a tragic and humanly preventible toll of lives, the existing conditions must be investigated and all monopolistic and vested interests that are contra-indicated in the interests of the people should be systematically eliminated.

Our medical and scientific thought must be levelled up to a standard existing in modern European countries and America and even if we were, under the existing conditions, far from the ideal of 'social medicine' there seems no reason, even apart from our appalling poverty and lack of organization, why we should not make an effort to make a beginning of solving our medical problems.

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NIPPON'S CHALLENGE AND THE U. S.

(Continued From Page 2)

"Japan Closing the 'Open Door' in China" (Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., Hong Kong-Singapore) by Mr. John Ahlers, Shanghai correspondent of the "Economist," "Neue Zurcher Zeitung" and "Zurich Algemein Handelsblad," the most important British and European financial papers, and one of the few writers on a difficult subject who is equipped with expert knowledge of the problems with which he has dealt with remarkable success.

As Mr. Ahlers emphasizes:

All of these western investments in China practically are in the same boat. Each nation concerned cannot hope to enjoy separate prosperity of its own investments only. The shares of the various investments, for decades past, have been constantly shifting. Great Britain to-day is enjoying the largest individual share, holding investments worth £250,000,000. Leaving alone the Japanese, France is second, and the United States is third. U.S. investments in China total at present about U.S. dollars 250,000,000, according to the American authorities in Shanghai. This stake may not be quite large, but it is sufficiently substantial to give the United States a right to care for it.

But while the situation depicted in his book by Mr. Ahlers remains unchanged so far as the vital interests of the Western and other Powers are concerned and influences to that extent all diplomatic and economic policies 'vis-a-vis' Japan both inside and outside China, the international situation of the moment created by the progress of the War has given a greater edge to the active U.S. policy of all other countries not excluding Nazi Germany and even Italy.

* * * *

The purchase of Chinese Tungsten (or alimony) an essential material for manufacture of armaments and other industrial products, may have a bearing on the newly-oriented U.S. defence programme as well as on the Japanese-American relations. Dai Nippon, however, in pursuing her vigorous and uncompromising policy of monopolistic seizure of all interests and resources both in the conquered territory and territory over which she has managed to establish control has convinced all the foreign powers and interests concerned that she has no intention of giving any quarter to any group of interests or permit them in any manner whatsoever to share the field where she is determined to establish exclusive and monopolistic control. The U.S. react to this.

If in this process and under the existing conditions the Axis powers as well as the belligerents and neutrals in the present war are shut out, the position is deliberately accepted by the Nazis and Italians for obvious reasons of calculated aims of diplomatic policy. The closing of the Burma Road by the British is similarly explained by the pressure exerted on British policy. In both the cases the interests of the countries and their investing public are involved in the same degree of irretrievable damage and loss and the realization that these interests can be safeguarded and salvaged only if and when the different powers support the independence of Free China is not slowly penetrating into the consciousness of all the foreign powers.

* * * *

The possibilities and potentialities of China as a great country possessed of vast resources of every kind that could be mutually exploited on a basis such as guaranteed under the famous Nine Power Treaty (each article of which has been violated by one of its signatories—Japan) constitute one of the factors of the strategy employed by the Chang-Kai-Shek government. Chungking has clearly stated its aims which are consistent with political independence and integrity and Chungking, in the phase through which modern China is passing recognizes that, after the entrenchment of foreign interests and monopolies that Free China has been eradicated permanently, international co-operation such as can be mutually acceptable can guarantee freedom from, and ability to resist, any and all foreign aggression to which she is or could be exposed.

Free China's military strategy, aided as it is by the natural disposition China occupies with great countries like Russia and India, is strengthened by this political and economic strategy. And against the possible success of this long-range strategy, Nippon is exerting and countering with her policy of rapid envelopment, assimilation and complete conquest on a basis of cruel monopoly of the country which is resisting her with such vigour. The Nipponese offer enticement to countries that are likely to succumb to the offer of collaboration particularly as the inherently weak economy and position of the conquering country need foreign capital and support in the adventure. But the foreign businessmen and statesmen are to-day convinced that the real basis is not co-operation which is possible only with a free, progressive and happy China and not China that is turned into a Japanese colony.

* * * *

With this background in view it is easy to understand the role that the U.S are cast to play at the present moment as the leader of the Western Powers and the U.S. leadership must exert powerful influence on the policies of the other countries which are forced to-day to submit to Japan's violation of treaty commitments regarding the 'Open Door' in China. The U.S. are thus acting out of the pressure of its military defensive policy in the Pacific as well as the policy dictated out of spontaneous concern for the national economic and political interests.

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Kruschen Salts

YOU TOO CAN HAVE "THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING"

"Don't you think you'll find it rather rough marrying a traveller?"

"Why should I. He'll be away most of the time!"

How Lithuania Went Red

(Continued From Page 5)

Smetona's flight into Nazi Germany, whose interests he was presumably serving, to get themselves formally legalized.

Trade Unions

"The same thing happened with trade unions. They were suppressed for fourteen years and are now organized all over the country. Factory committees were organized first. Then they held a general meeting, and appointed several dozen "organizers" to spend a week-end organizing the whole of Lithuania!

"I went with one of these "organizers"—his only experience had been as a rank-and-filer in Kaunas—to Siauliai, the third town in size in Lithuania and an industrial centre as far as any exists in this agricultural land. We caught a train on a Friday night, arrived at midnight. While I slept, he spent the night rounding up people from all the Siauliai factories In the morning the meetings began. More than half the big factories had already organized themselves. The leather workers put up twenty candidates, of which nine were to be chosen. Then each candidate got on the stage for identification, then retired behind the scenes lest he embarrass the vote. The vote was counted by a show of hands. The one who got most votes was president, the next most, secretary; third, treasurer, and so on for the six remaining board members.

"Through their trade unions the workers immediately got raises up to 20 per cent. But simultaneously with their demands for wage increases they appointed committees to investigate their employer's finances in order to determine his ability to pay. This relieved considerable alarm among the business people.

"Candidates for election toured the country without engaging in the usual oratory Americans associate with campaigning. They studied people's reactions, spending most of their time in the rural areas, explaining that they considered it "improper to push ourselves." As numerous other observers have noted, the Red Army soldiers withheld from all discussions of Baltic politics and the elections, which were left entirely to the people themselves.

Programme Of Toiler's Union

"Applause hails the present ministers wherever they go. They are well-known intellectuals, for the most part, and there are few Communists among them. The political organization they represent, the Toiler's Union, is a typical people's front. Its programme calls for land reform, debt moratorium, the legalization of trade unions, free secondary schools and higher education, civil registry of births, deaths and marriages. and close co-operation with the U.S.S.R.

"The elections were pushed through and parliament seated in two weeks' time. In an informal interview with me, Jostas Poleckis, the new 37-year-old President of Lithuania, a brilliant journalist who was imprisoned in a concentration camp until Smetona's flight, explained the reason for such haste as follows: "The new ministers were unable to act with the support of a legislative body elected directly by the people. We took the elections away from those who used the Government against the people and put it in the hands of a bloc composed of dozens of progressive organizations endorsing single ticket candidates."

The ballots were scrupulously handled and counted, it seemed to me. The Toiler's Union candidates turned out about three times as many voters as the largest number ever turned out by the Smetona's administration—which was the only ticket before Ninety-five and five tenths per cent of the electorate voted.

"Throughout the campaign sympathy for direct affiliation with the Soviet Union crystallized rapidly. Resolutions from the provinces demanding affiliation clogged newspapers, telephone lines and stuffed the mailboxes of authorities everywhere. My talks with the deputies convinced me that they represent wide and 'bona fide' constituencies which have expressed popular opinion fully. Most Lithuanians firmly believe that affiliation with U.S.S.R. will prevent their falling into the path of Hitler's war machine.

Nationalization Of Land And Industries

"Once parliament had voted to become a Soviet Republic and to ask the Soviet Union for permission to become a constituent, the immediate sovietization programme of the Toiler's Union got under way. The first step was the nationalization of land. Agriculture is admittedly Lithuania's big problem. About 80 per cent of the population are farmers, and much of the land is held by big owners who employ farm workers. The decree cancelled dol. 50,000,000 in farmers' indebtedness, accumulated taxes and state-held mortgages. It declared the farmers were the rightful and only possessors of the land which is to be held without payment to the state. The sale, speculation and mortgaging of lands was forbidden. Land debts were cancelled, livestock debts are to be reviewed. Taxes will be lowered and in the cases of the very low income groups abolished altogether.

"Individual holdings are limited to 30 hectares or about 75 acres. This is expected to release about one and a half million acres for small and landless farmers. Houses and cattle are inviolable private property which cannot be touched by the state. Agitation for collectivization is against the law of the state. This whole farm progamme aroused tumultuous support. Before the commissions actually begin to cut up the big absentee-owner farms, it is expected that many of the farmers will visit the Moscow Agricultural Exposition which will undoubtedly induce them to set up voluntary collectives upon their return, especially on previously undeveloped but fertile land.

"The second important step in carrying out its programme of sovietization made by parliament was the nationalization of all banks and industries. Not a single wheel stopped running anywhere. In most cases the owners remained as administrators pending confirmation or rejection by the state at a later date.

"All this took place without a single shot being fired and without bloodshed anywhere. Throughout the election business was conducted as usual. The intellectuals stopped worrying when they saw how many candidates, most of them non-Communist, were nominated and elected."

HUMAN VALUES MUST COME FIRST

(Continued From Page 7)

dividual as the end, and altered and reassembled to accord with that principle. The institution must remain man's servant. It must not be permitted to become master.

GOVERNMENT.

10. In a democracy necessary authority over the common life in the interest of safeguarding human values rests finally with the people. Democratic government contrasts with rule by dictatorial force imposed by stratagem and violence.

11. Decisions within a democracy are made by majorities. Majorities must, however, maintain self-restraint and show due respect for the rights of minorities. A minority, in turn, while accepting protection of the State must abide by majority decisions until by peaceful persuasion these decisions may be changed. The higher interest of both majority and minority in the commonweal imposes these reciprocal obligations. Thus liberty, order and the opportunity for progress are assured.

12. In a democracy governmental services are sanctioned by the people and should be administered equitably, efficiently and economically by competent and responsible officials for the common welfare.

IMPLEMENTING OF PROGRAMME.

By unanimous vote the officers of the Conference on Democratic Processes were re-elected, with President Dixon Ryan Fox of Union College as chairman; W. Howard Pillsbury, superintendent of schools in Schenectady, treasurer, and John W. Herring, of the State Education Department, secretary. These officers will name their executive committee which will plan the next meeting of the conference.

At the closing session the delegates affirmed a declaration that, in view of the totalitarian aggression across Europe in the direction of the Americas, "we dramatize the civil liberties we may enjoy under our American democratic Constitution" through such popular media as motion pictures, radio and newspapers. Committees will be formed to obtain this co-operation.

It was also agreed that the time had come when serious consideration must be given to what extent the individual nas the right under the Constitution to advocate openly a system of government contrary to its principles.

The belief was expressed that some curb should be put on Nazi and Communist propaganda and other fifth column activities hiding behind the "freedom of speech" guarantee while undermining democracy.

Besides general sessions, the conference divided into round-table discussions dealing with the democratic processes from the points of view of political competence of voters, inter-group prejudices, organized labour, local government, public schools, citizenship training for out-of-school youth and civic education by radio.

President Fox of Union College was chairman of the Conference and chairman of the committee drafting the democracy code.

SAFETY FIRST MEANS—

(Continued From Page 8)

road manners, principles of motor mechanism, etc., while the practical course should consist of instruction in actual driving under conditions varying in difficulty. No doubt, to equip schools with automobiles as training cars is costly proposition; but the tests and training can be done with toy cars and diagramatically represented crossways and roundabouts.

Safety education in schools and colleges is found to improve the standard of driving and with it augment road safety. But in order that drivers may be in a perpetual state of efficiency, it is necessary there should be refresher courses in motor car mechanism and driving, a pass in which should be made compulsory at least for the professional drivers. The drivers should be taught the finer points of the art of driving and encouraged to maintain a clean driving record. Oral instructions should be supplemented by lantern-slide representation of good and bad driving. The State should maintain special schools where drivers can receive free instruction and advice at intervening periods. Refresher courses in automobile driving will enable drivers to come in contact with one another and discuss experiences to mutual advantages.

Cultivate Traffic Sense

Safety education must be supplemented by safety propaganda in the form of periodical safety weeks which should be organised with the co-operation and assistance of important public bodies. The "weeks" should be used for intensified and concerted attempts to impress on the public traffic rules and road courtesy and Municipal divisions which return an accident clean record for the "weeks" should be publicly certified by the presentation of a Road Safety Shield or some other souvenir which would catch public imagination.

A country which is traffic conscious can be evolved as a result of automobile education and the need for such education is all the greater in India, where the people still to a large extent, cling to old prejudices and are thus ill-equipped to meet the new problems of traffic.

PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

SELECT-A-Code: This is solved by the sequence code of 3rd, 2nd, 1st. Starting in the third square to the right of the black square, you select the third number, "9". Move around clockwise nine squares, then select the second number, "7"; move around seven squares, then select the first number, "2", etc., etc.

SIMPLE PROBLEM: Our guess is that it would take a patient mathematician about 28 years to work out this simple problem. The operation would involve more than 500,000,000 figures. The answer alone would contain more than 38,000 figures, and allowing three to an inch, it would require over 1,000 feet of paper on which to write the answer alone.

PROBLEM OF TWO'S: 11 hours and 56 minutes.

PENNY PUZZLE: Put your finger in one circle and the thumb in the other; then draw a pencil line out of one circle up along the finger, and down the thumb into the other circle.

WANDERING COW: She can go where she pleases, since nothing is said about the other end of the rope being tied.

VOWEL WORDS: Abstemious, facetious.

CHECKER PUZZLE: White moves from 23 to 19; black then must jump from 16 to 32; white jumps from 30 to 23, blocking black in 32 and 28.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

AN East-end vicar was trying to console an elderly woman parishioner who was apprehensive of air-raids.

"Perhaps London won't be bombed at all," was his encouraging conclusion.

"What!" protested the indignant old lady; "After all the expense we've been put to!"

* * * *

THE wife of an actor was talking about her husband to a friend.

"Oh yes," she said "my husband is one of the greatest Shakespearean actors that ever lived. He received the V. C. for playing Hamlet in London two years ago."

But the Victoria Cross is only awarded for outstanding bravery.

"Well, you should have seen his Hamlet."

* * * *

A MAN on the coast of Florida wrote to a New York store for a new barometer, When it arrived he unpacked it and discovered that the instrument was set at "Hurricane."

He tapped it, and it did not budge. He hung it on the wall, tapped it again, and still it did not budge.

Very angry, he wrote a strong letter to the store and then went out to post it. When he returned his house as well as the new barometer had been blown away.

* * * *

WALKING round the barracks, the colonel noticed a long queue of men waiting outside the stables. Each held a lump of sugar.

"I'm glad to see you love animals so much," he remarked to one recruit. "I suppose the horse you're giving the sugar to is the pet of the regiment?"

"Not' arf he ain't, sir," replied the recruit. "He's the one what kicked the sergeant."

* * * *

THE door of a lion's cage in a Berlin zoo was left open and a small child wandered in. The lion seized it, but next minute a young man dashed in, wrestled with the lion, and rescued the child.

"That was very brave," said an official. "Tell me, what is your name?"

"Samuel Levenstein," said the young man.

Next morning the Berlin papers came out with the following headlines:—

"Jew makes brutal attack on lion: Innocent animal cruelly mauled!"

"THESE are hard times for actors, laddie."

"They are. I must say you're looking very seedy old pal."

"Seedy? I'm so seedy I tremble every time I pass a canary."

* * * *

TWO mind-readers met after an interval of some months. One of them immediately exclaimed in a hearty voice:—

"You're all right! How am I?"

* * * *

TWO Negroes were playing poker, and one said "Ah wins; ah's got four aces."

'No you don't, ah wins," declared the other.

"Why, whatever you got?"

"Ah's got two nines and a razor."

"You sho' does. How come you so lucky?"

* * * *

IT was so cloudy that the barrage balloons were invisible from the ground. An inquisitive old man, looking on, was frankly puzzled.

"How do you know there's a balloon at the end of the rope?" he asked one of the men on duty.

The soldier cocked an eye skyward and replied:

"If there ai'nt, then lummy, I've done the blooming Indian rope trick."

AS the two friends stood chatting in the street an old woman came up. "Spare a few coppers, please, sir, to help with the rent, she said.

"Well," said the thin man, hesitatingly, "I don't know about that—"

"Go on," said his fat friend, "help the poor old soul."

And the thin man gave her a quarter!

"Funny thing she didn't ask you as well," he said as the woman walked away.

"Well, old man," was the reply, "I'm her landlord."

* * * *

EVERY day for a week the little evacuees had been given rabbit for dinner.

On Saturday their foster-mother appeared with the old-fashioned country week-end-medicine—a dose of castor oil.

"Lumme, missus," said the eldest of the evacuees. "We don't wan't no castor oil. What we want is a bloomin' ferret."

* * * *

"Darling, let us keep our engagement a secret."

"Yes, dear;' but I must tell Doris. The horrid creature said I should never find a man foolish enough to marry me."

THE Cockney A.R.P. warden was strolling home after the "All Clear" had been sounded. A nervous old lady approached him: "Please, is the coast clear?"

"Lumme, ma'am," he replied, "give me a chance; my district's south-east 'Ackney."

* * * *

HOME on unexpected leave, Tommy changed into civvies and went to the local for a drink.

"That's a smart hat you've got on," commented the barman.

Tommy took it off and looked at it admiringly.

"Yes,' he replied: "it's a present from the wife. She thought she'd surprise me with it, but I got home earlier than she expected and found it on the piano"

* * * *

A GROUP of mothers, waiting round the doorway of an infants department to meet their children as they came out of school, were discussing the progress of A. R. P. in their neighbourhood.

Said one: "Mrs. Andrews 'as got a bucket o' sand in 'er 'ouse, and so 'as Mr. Brown. They say it's for them incendiary bombs. Daft, I call it! I bet if we get any bombs, there's not one in a thousand that 'll ever drop i' t' bucket

Our Humorist At Large

"Oh! Daddy, he was a wonderful conjurer. I saw him turn a pound note into a rabbit!"

"That's nothing my boy. I've seen your mother turn a five pound note into a new hat hundreds of times."

"Do you think we shall ever get into communication with Mars?"

"I hope not. The telephone bill is big enough already."

Employer: "And what proof can you give that you are a salesman?"

Applicant: "Was that your car I saw outside?"

Employer: "Yes!"

Applicant: "Well, I sold that to a passer-by before I came in!"

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Blessing The Harvest

Roman Catholics all over the south-west monsoon area have their crops blessed at this time of the year. The sheaves are blessed by the local priest near the fields, and are then brought with great pomp and ceremony through the village to the Church. Mass is said and sheaves are distributed amongst those present. The devotees carry the sheaves to their homes, and preserve them with great reverence. The pictures on this page illustrate the blessing ceremony at Malad, a suburb of Bombay. At the left the procession is seen wending its way to the field, while at the right the local priest blesses the harvest before it is cut.

(Left) After the priest has read the prayers and blessed the harvest, sheaves are cut for the first time. (Right) A section of the Brothers, carrying the holy casket in which sheaves are collected and carried to the Church.

The local priest distributes the sheaves amongst those present, who reverentially kiss the same.

Even young kiddies accompanying their elders receive their share of the sheaves.

(Photos by M. J. Vyarawalla).

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